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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,493.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
5-30 P.M.				
22nd Aug	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	.....
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th „	MALWA	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000	.....	.....
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

T.—Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. 1908
DOMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,539	Schmitz	24th Dec „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for passage by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's or Rednest Paras.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATINO	4,580	L. Mancini	13th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	13th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS (INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 900	Rs. 585	Rs. 161
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of calling via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

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BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ERCHIA	5,001	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ERCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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No. 29, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 20th Aug.	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY 24th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 29th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,595	G. Bartolo	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE. are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7583	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	332	536	320	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*950	492	809
Karachi	44	„	40	„	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	...	July 30	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 26]	....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ABDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468 244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C,

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20. Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **100**.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30. Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **115**.

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MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. **75.**

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. **26.**

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Futicorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.

Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless) its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE RELIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. 'Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.

BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

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FROM 10th JULY

LIPTONS

BOMBAY ADDRESS WILL BE

23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Larger and more Extensive Stock of

FRESH PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES, ETC.

Will be held when the entire premises at above address are completed.

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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

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CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 251 of 1900.

(1) RAGHOWJI VIJPAL, Administrator of the Estate of SANGJIBHAI RAISI and Moonim of the firm of RAISI AMERCHAND and (2) CULLIANJI SHUNJIBHAI, the sole proprietor of the said firm and property of Raisi Amerchand.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

NARRONDAS PURMANAND.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1907, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of September, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing theron, situate in and fronting the East side of the Borah Bazar Street formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and now in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and 6/9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 78, and at present under No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the House No. 78 of Burjorji Rustomji Battliwala, and on or towards the South by the house No. 80 of Muncherji Dinshawji Coachman which premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeewaji Bhimji Cooper and others, the tenants of Rajishewari Gopalrao Myral and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai the second plaintiff and his tenants and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Fort, formerly in Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and at present in the Registration District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 6/9 square yards be the same, little, more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 569, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 43, and now under No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the house No. 49, formerly the property of the late Purshottumdas Pranjiwandas and now of Sha Lakhmidas Wallji, and on or towards the South by the house No. 51, formerly the property of Byramji and now of Doctor Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Javerchand Atmaram and other tenants of Gangadhar Yeshwantrao and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai, the second Plaintiff and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Taratapkivala," weighing 8 tolas and 9½ wals.

Lot No. 3.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Patli Googrivali," weighing 8½ tolas and 7½ wals.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
Nil slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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EMPIRE THEATRE,
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Positively ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

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THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, August 24th.	"THE GIRLS of GOTHAMBERG." From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, August 25th.	THE STIRRING and AMUSING MUSICAL COMEDY. "A. Greek Slave."
WEDNESDAY, August 26th.	The Great Prince of Wales' Theatre London Success. "MISS HOOK of HOLLAND." Which ran for over 350 nights.
THURSDAY, August 27th.	The Great Daly's Theatre London Success. "LES MERVEILLENSES." or "The Lady Dandies."
FRIDAY, August 28th.	The Rage of London. "THE MERRY WIDOW." (Die Sustige Witwe).
SATURDAY, August 29th.	"THE THREE KISSES." The Great Apollo Theatre London Success.

POPULAR PRICES.—Stalls and Dress Circles (Reserved) Rs. 5. Circle Back Rows (Unreserved) Rs. 3. Pit Stalls (Unreserved) Rs. 2.

Gallery, Re. 1.

Boxes Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Single Seats in Boxes, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

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CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796.815

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Betrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

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Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chapsor windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

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Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransome Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Biz range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Hörbick, All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Rooms, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No. 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ECZEMA.—Are you suffering from Eczema or any Skin disease if so send for Dr. CAMPBELL'S EGYPTIAN OINTMENT, the only reliable remedy known. Absolute Cure.—Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good old school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work. Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General and Clerical. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guarantee Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Tak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Wall Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

PAYING GUESTS.—To share a large BEDROOM with large Bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1513 care of The "Bombay Gazette."

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetableand Flower, Fresh supply just received. Apply charge to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO-DAY.—BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE, at "Batha House," Middle Colaba, next to Post Office, Artistic Robert-made Furniture, rich Drawing-room suites, Cabinets, Revelving top office Table, fancy Ornaments, Almirahs, large Marble top Sideboard, new Cottage Piano, etc., by Crawford & Co., 2-30 p. m. Sale TO-DAY.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—Paying Guests—two large BEDROOMS with large Bathroom attached—Cool Flat Apollo Bunder, Terms moderate, Apply early to Box No. 1514, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings. Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage.

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All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
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Large Assortment on View.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Shaikh Mahomed Badshah Abdool Vaheb, the following parcels of pearls returned from London—

Parcel No. 322—1 bundle 870 slight colour button pearls, about 121 chows.
Parcel No. 323—1 bundle 769 slight colour button pearls, about 86½ chows.
Parcel No. 325—1 bundle 381 slight colour button, pearls, about 77 chows.
Parcel No. 326—1 bundle 485 undrilled round pearls, about 242½ chows.
Parcel No. 328—1 bundle 148 Asmani button pearls, about 59 chows.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Godown No. 41, 1st Hanuman Cross Lane, by order of Mr. Mahomed Hajee Saboo and on account and risk of Hajee Abdul Rhemaan Hajee Ahmed Patel.

About 11 cases loongi or prints.
About 90 bales check twills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF TRAVELLING TRUNKS, STRAW HATS, NEEDLES AND GREY JACCONETS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Ahmed Tar Mahomed:

1393 No. 1 to 3—3 cases travelling Trunks.
1392 No. 14—1 case Straw hats.
On account and risk of Mr. Osman Ahmed:
1360 No. 14—1 case needles.
On account and risk of Messrs. Heerjee Sons & Co., M. M. A. H. 426 No. 15 to 18—bales Grey Jacconets.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, opposite the temple, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dumb-waiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, table, hanging, hall and wall lamps, rich ornaments, Indian and Persian carpets, plateglass door, show cases, rich cabinets, one large grandfather's clock in solid Mahogany case by John Taylor showing months and dates and the phases of the moon, one sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano by Saundy, one large incubator by W. Tamlin, of 60 eggs with patent lamp, one Mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "Thurston," fitted with ball-returner, with cues, lamps and balls, etc., one fire-proof iron safe on stand by Milner, one revolving top writing table by Benjamin, cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedstead, rich almyrahs and chest-of-drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, China matting, curtains with rods and brackets, one strong built glass fronted miniature, rubber-tyred brougham by Stevens in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of James Pearson, Esq., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Matunga, the whole of the household furniture of the bungalow consisting of glass-ware, crockery-ware, large drawing-room sofas and chairs, dining table, cupboards, 4, 6 and 8 light glass chandeliers, pier glasses with pier tables, wall candelabras, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

N. B.—Carriages will be kept at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Dadar Station, to convey intending purchasers to the sale free of charge.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1908.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

MESSRS. MILLER & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Oak, Elm, Pine and Teak Wood Coffins, English-made.—Wreaths, Crosses in Domes in varieties, from Rs. 4 upwards, per s.s. *Persia*.

Funeral charges moderate to suit all classes.—Calls attended day and night.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

SALE OF Salvage of the Printing Machinery and other Materials, partly damaged by fire and water, of the Akbar-i-Sondager Press, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the underwriters Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will receive private offers at their Rooms, Fort, for the purchase of the following printing machinery and other materials salved from the fire that lately occurred at the above press, up to 5 p.m. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1908.

One Hornsley Acroydoil Engine, 3 1-2 H. P.
One Quad demy machine by Harrild and Sons.
One double royal machine, by Payne and Co.
One demy machine, by Payne and Co.
One hand lever stitching machine.
One treadle perfortating machine.
Two ruling machines.
One automatic numbering machine.
Two type casting machines, by Haddon.
One Grinding stone.

Also

A number of pages of standing matter, solid and tabular.

A quantity of type metal and type in cases and chases and various items of printing stock and materials.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be sent separately with the offers.

All the machinery and materials must be removed away within fifteen days from the acceptance of the offer.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following goods:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Ismaljee Allibhoy Suratwalla:

50 cases 50-54 square feet 4th quality window glass.

On account of the concerned.

1 case 50 pieces trays of different shapes and designs, size 20 to 24.

1 double bamboo tent.

13 dozen box calf leather.

By order of Seth Manshanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidas Dwarkadas Barbhaya and H.O. Costes, partners in the firm of Messrs. L. B. Costes and Co., and the goods were indented by the following merchant and which are not yet taken up by them according to the terms and conditions of their indents.

Goods indented by V. Mohanlal and Co.

1-2—2 cases white yellow jin prints, each 60 pieces 25-21 by 45 to 50 yards.

By order of Bai Pirozbai Bomonji Vakil and on account and at the risk of Memon Esmail Joosub:

1 Diamond ring.

SALE OF very valuable Immoveable Properties at Princess Street, Marine Lines.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

LOT No. 3,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 355 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2/51. (1) the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1193 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties, secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 88, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxuman Gowria.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxuman Gowria, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1908, at 5 p. m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2-52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Vasudeo Keshowji, and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Hurrischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormasji and on the North by the Princess Street.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Bicknell, Marvanji and Romer, Attorneys to the Special Commissioner, No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1908.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904

THE NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

Claims paid £24,000,000.

Extract from "The Review."

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.

ADDRESS: GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain M. Winckler sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hatumet, 2,584 tons, Captain J. Peter, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain J. Ross, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Strathavon, 2,830 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 12,39 tons Captain J. S. Meria, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Glasgow, etc., with a general cargo.

THE A. Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Austria, 4,891 tons Captain G. Raicich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 17th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 19.

Austria.....4891 Raicich.....A L S N Co
Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie.....The Bombay Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Stoney .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorme Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....469 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Landaura.....2157.....M Mackenzie & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowasi Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nadir.....2041 Wright.....T M & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N P B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tina Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathblane...2829Smith.....W & A G & Co
Singu .....1912 Jones .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearbeck.....2446 Thompson ...W & A Graham & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Gird	750	Andeasin	Singapore	20-8	F F Campbell & Co
B H ndoo...	3156	Greves...	Hull...	22-8	Finlay Muir & Co
D&B	Devanha.	4785	Hide...	Shanghai...	19-8 ...P & O Co
F Wistow Hall	2193	Meria.....			N F K Nixon & Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere...	Busreh	20-8	B & P S N Co
K Umzumbi	2138	Miller M'borough		24-8	W & A G & Co
M Alavi....	2824	Hill	Jeddah ...	14-9	B & P S N Co
N Waturm	3127	Fdumall	Hamburg	25-8	W & A G & Co
N Merion	Hall...	2727	Perwas	Newport	28-8 K N & Co
O Ahmadi...	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports...	4-9	B & P S N Co
Q Reichstag	1319	Jacobson ...	Z'bar	21-8	A Strandes
H W V D					
Lhasa	936	McDiarmid...	Karachi	21-8	M M & Co
M W D D					
Oriental.....	3085	Snow ...	Shanghai	2-9	P & O Co
H W P D					
Indravati...	513	Fakecra ...	K'chi ...	22-8	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati.	524	Mahomed	Repairing ...		NF Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Manchester	3562	Findlay.	A'wp	25-8 KN&Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	19-8 W & A G & Co
3	Heathdene...	2277	Tippett	N F	G Mackintosh & Co
7	Rus Isa	2442	Parett Hull		25-8 W & A Graham & Co
9	Arcadia.....	3513	Valentine ...	Aden	22-8 P & O Co
12	Oceana	3507	Hayword	Shanghai	1-9 P & O S N Co
15	Waroonga...	1609	Bamber	Busreh ...	24-8 M M & Co
16	Dwarka.....	759	Cuthbush...	Busreh ...	20-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Wearbeck s.....	Thompson .	Calcutta Aug 6
	Wistow Hall s ..	Meria.....	Glasgow July 11
18	Strathavan s...	Campbell ...	Calcutta Aug 6
	Austria s.....	Raicich	Trieste July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Totomi Maru s ..	Winckl r.....	Kobe, &c.
	Hatumet s	Peter	Calcutta.
	Loodiana s	Ross	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—
Steamer Wistow Hall, for Liverpool &c.
" Siage, for Rangoon.
" Austria, for China &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer Moldavia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Castalia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 17th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer China, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—4 bales wool, A H Mowjie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Umzumbee s—2,000 cwts castorseed, A Vrieglal; 199 cwts turmeric, H Jetha; 12 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 25 bales hemp, F Khoofchand; 20 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts Mowraseed, Volkart Brothers; 40 cwts Karaujseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturn s—7 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co; 31 bales hemp, C Boggiano and Co; 501 cwts myrobollams, 25 cwts sealing wax, P Jethabhoy; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,920 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Warturn s—195 cwts copra cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru s—1 bale twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—8 chests opium, P and O Co; 39 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, G Sobhagmal; 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 18 cwts kismiss, T Canjee.

Austria s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—64 chests opium, G Kedarmal; 4 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Go; 3 chests opium, G Sabhagmal; 10 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Austria s—296 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th August.

326.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant:—

Thursday 20th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 21st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-56 p. m.

All Recruits of current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 22nd Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

327.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 20th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early.

328.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—

No. 6461 Vol. G. Watson.

A. E. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DAMAGE TO SHIPS FROM LIGHTNING.

In spite of a popular impression to the contrary, ships remote from the land, we are told by a writer in "Knowledge" (London, June), are seldom damaged by lightning, although some of the most awe-inspiring displays of atmospheric electricity are frequently witnessed by those on board of them. To quote:

"Standing rigging, and even parts of the running gear, are now made of steel wire, and this substitute for the old-fashioned hemp serves the purpose of a lightning conductor when the ship is not fitted with such an aid to safety. The electric current is conveyed down the wire rigging, and reaches the sea through the vessel's metal hull. Damage occurs only if the current be interrupted on its way to earth. In a comparatively large proportion of instances the fore-royal truck is struck by lightning, that of the main less frequently, and the mizzen least of the three. Very serious casualties under this head occurred to warships and merchant vessels in the days of wooden hulls and hempen rigging. . . . In July, 1802, as thirteen sail of the East India Company were trying to round the Cape in the vicinity of Algoa Ry. homeward bound, two of them, the "Britannia" and the "Bombay Castle," were struck by lightning. The foremast of each was soon enveloped in flames and the two mast had to be cut away in order to save the ships and their combustible cargoes. A heavy gale was blowing, the night was dark, and the other ships of the fleet, which were hove-to at the time, were witnesses of this thrilling incident.

"Many vessels are now fitted lighting conductors of approved types, lest the wire rigging should fail to carry off the electric current. In May, 1896, shortly after a thunder-storm accompanied by lightning and rain in 3° S. 87° E., the P. and O. steamship "Victoria" had a sudden increase of deviation amounting to 6° in both the standard and the wheel house compasses, and later on it was discovered that the lightning conductor on the fore had fused. The ship must have been struck by lightning during the storm. At 10-55 on the night of December 29, 1907, in 35° 50' N. 21° 20' E. the P. and O. steamship "Britannia," outward bound to Sydney, N. S. W., came under the influence of a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied by vivid lightning, a deluge of rain, and very large hail-stones. . . . This weather continued till 5-30 on the morning of the 30th. . . . and it was discovered that during the night the fore lightning conductor had been fused in places, and that the strands of the last ten feet of it had been opened out. Neither the "Victoria" nor the "Britannia" was injured, and this immunity from injury was doubtless due to the presence of lightning conductors."

A CRICKET match has been played at Nottingham between the ladies of the city and the veterans of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, on the county ground. The fixture attracted a large attendance. The veterans, assisted by Mr. Seeley Whitby and the ex-mayor (Alderman Green), put together 107 runs. An eighty-year-old Chelsea pensioner opened the bowling, and the ladies could obtain only 79 runs, of which Captain Swain made 20. The proceeds were devoted to charities.

A HENSWELL farm labourer named George Farmery, who has won the first prize of £4 offered by the Lincolnshire Agricultural Show for the labourer, who has "brought up and placed out the greatest number of children without having received parochial relief," is the father of twenty-three children, seventeen of whom he has "brought up." His wage amounted to 15s. per week, with extra allowance in harvest time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MOUNT ABU.

DEATH.

SHROFF—August 18, Bai Jerbanu, daughter of Khan Bahadur Framji N. Suntook, of Mount Abu, and wife of Mr. Ardeshir Darasha Shroff, aged 26. (By wire).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EYRE WILSON—August 13, at Morvyn, Simla, the wife of Gerald Eyre Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—WRIGHT—August 12, at the Loretto Convent, Darjeeling, by the Rev. Father Peal, James R. Robertson, National Bank of India, Calcutta, to Ethel Mary, second daughter of the late Edwin Wright, and of Mrs. Wright, Muswell Hill, London.

DEATHS.

KNIGHT—August 14, at "Sans" Souci," Alipore, Lorinia Evelyn Fairfax, dearly loved wife of W. Hugh Knight.

WALLACE—August 14, at No. 10, Clive Row, Gordon Mitchell Wallace, of Messrs. Mytton Wallace and Co, aged 35 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

CHIRETTONES.
EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
(BETTER THAN QUININE.)
Purely Vegetable.

The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chiretones, are felt after the first few doses.

If you cannot Eat,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Fever,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Liver,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Indigestion,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Neuralgia,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you Want a Tonic,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100, delivery anywhere in India. The cheapest and most effective Tonic yet discovered.

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.
When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in one of our windows.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water, 5-2m., 4-43a.; Low water, 10-53m., 11-24a.

Banks closed: Hindu holiday.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home. "B" Team vs. Customs, away.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h 55·5m. a. m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 20.—Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 6 p.m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 6-28m., 5-55a. Low water, 0-34a.

Friday, August 21.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia" with English mails of 7th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 8-3m., 7-22a.; Low water, 0-41m., 2-9a.

Saturday, August 22.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, "B" Team vs. R. I. M. Docks, home. Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m.; High water 9-12m., 8-42a. Low water, 1-48m., 3-17a.

Sunday, August 23.—10th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 10-1m., 9-36a.; Low water, 2-44m., 4-4a.

Monday, August 24.—Empire Theatre Bandmann, Opera Company, 9-30p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-39m., 10-16a. Low water, 3-36m., 2-36a.

Tuesday, August 25.—Oriental Mining Company, 14 Bank Street, 4-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m.; High water, 11-11m., 10-51a. Low water, 4-18m.; 5-4a.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month, was 4,479, the daily average being 144. The total of new patients was 503.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant. Correspondent for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE SHRI JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.—There will be a public meeting of all the Jains of Bombay to give a cordial reception to Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawalji Shri Salivabanji Bahadur, Ruler of Jesalmer in Rajputana, who has been helping the work undertaken by the Jain Swetamber Conference on Wednesday the 29th inst., at 1 p. m. (B. T.) in the Hall of Babu Panalal Puranchand Jain High School, situate at Tambakanta, Pydhoni.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding, the Board considered and agreed to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner intimating that the Corporation approved of the Main Road and two of the three cross roads on the Colaba Reclamation being named as proposed by the Trust and suggesting that the third cross road proposed to be named "Terminus Road" be named "Kittredge Road" instead. The Board adjourned the consideration of the draft Administration Report of the Board for the year 1907-08.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

The Port Trust's Suggestion.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay have just issued a Report dealing with the development of the city, the views and suggestions therein expressed being of very considerable interest. The section of the Report, however, which will appeal most strongly to the imagination of the ordinary dweller in "Bombay the Beautiful," says "Capital," is that dealing with facilities for transit, and in this connection it may be taken for granted that the city has now arrived at a period when important alterations in dealing with the ever-pressing problem of traffic are inevitable. Despite twelve years of plague, despite lean years, despite political unrest, Bombay is now growing at a rate which results in a continual struggle between the area of the land and the living and working accommodation necessary for her teeming thousands. To some extent this is due to the special conformation of the Island, which to speak roughly, having far more length North and South than breadth East and West, has tended to bring about awkward congestions of the population. Then, again, the past has something to answer for. Custom and possibly convenience made a large part of Colaba the temporary depot for the thousands of bales of cotton which pour into Bombay from the districts, and the main line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway further monopolised land space which is now badly wanted for human habitation. It would possibly convey but a faint impression to readers to whom the topography of Bombay is unfamiliar, to give in detail the exact plans of the Port Trust for (to quote the Report) "establishing the cotton and grain and seed, and probably other trades in large depots at Mazagon," and "concentrating the whole of the Railway goods traffic into and from the docks on the Eastern side of the Island." But that this scheme and all which it involves is a sound one few are likely to deny. It involves much, as we shall see in a moment. In the first place as soon as "Cotton Green," or what remains of it, becomes no longer a depot for cotton or anything else, and as soon as the B. B. and C. I. Railway line with its present terminus at Colaba gets wiped out from the South up to Marine Lines station, a splendidly large area of ground, though not at all too large, will be thrown open for residential buildings. The B. B. and C. I. Railway will then be in want of a terminus: for, of course, it is not proposed to make the terminus in Marine Lines.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS COMPLICATED.

The Trustees point out what is very true, namely that the railway arrangements in Bombay are unquestionably complicated in a very marked degree by the provision necessary under present conditions for the very large urban and suburban passenger traffic carried by the two trunk lines of Railway (the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P.) which converge on the city from the North and East. These two lines after crossing on to the Island over the connecting causeways run parallel and for a considerable length in close proximity to each other. These lines, as pointed out in the Report, are an effectual barrier to traffic across from East to West or *vice versa*, and the devices for grappling with and overcoming such obstacles are not many. The obvious one of a system of over-bridges has been considered and practically abandoned on the score of cost and other objections. The Trustees recognising, as everybody else does, that the urban and suburban traffic must be provided for, and at the same time provided for in a way that shall avoid all interference with cross traffic, have debated two schemes. These two schemes resolve themselves into the construction of elevated or shallow underground lines worked by electricity and carried along routes that will provide quick communication between outlying areas and the business centres. The Trustees glance at the possibility of a tramway only to dismiss it and come to the conclusion that a well-designed and managed overhead line will be the solution of the difficulty. The new line, it is suggested, should work as far as possible with the lines already existing. Elphinstone Circle would be the starting point in the Fort and the line would run straight away parallel to Frere Road up to the Docks and through the Trade zone to Sewri. Thence it would branch to the North, eventually connecting with the B. B. and C. I at Bandra Creek. The existing B. B. and C. I. Line South of Grant Road would be replaced by and overhead line which follow the existing lines of the Queen's Road to a point a little South of the Marine Lines Station. Thence it would skirt the Parade Ground until a point opposite the Victoria Terminus would be reached, and thence on to Elphinstone Circle along a route not yet determined.

LONG DISTANCE TRAFFIC.

It has been proposed, and it is difficult to understand what alternative can be suggested, that all long distance traffic into and out of Bombay should be dealt with at the Victoria Terminus. Such a proposal, as already said, seems a necessity, and the Trustees point out that the dealing with such traffic would be greatly facilitated if the urban and suburban traffic were provided for by an overhead line as proposed. It is possible that if the whole of Bombay's long distance traffic is switched on to Victoria Terminus, that this station will need enlarging. As a matter of fact it would seem that more platform space must in time become an absolute necessity for the G. I. P. Terminus without any question of diversion of the B. B. and C. I. Traffic. That point, however, is not touched upon by the Trustees. The Trustees, in their Report to His Excellency the Governor, urge the adoption of their scheme with no uncertain voice. "Whatever," they say, "may be the decision as regards the complete project, it seems absolutely necessary that the section from Elphinstone Circle to Sewri, with possibly a branch to Church Gate Street or Marine Lines, should be carried out in time to be ready for the opening of the new Goods Depots and Cotton Green." And the vast body of business men in Bombay are in accord with this opinion.

ARRIVALS.

Per Austrian Lloyd's "Austria."

Passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Colmas, Mr
Griezenoanner, Mr
Mumtazally, Mr
Polychronides, Mr
Wiser Consul von and Mrs

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Massilia."

The Anchor Line Steamer Massilia will sailed afternoon from No. 2, Victoria Dock with following passengers. Medical inspection at 2-15 p.m. Sharp:—

TO LONDON.

Cox, Sir E C
Irwin, Miss
McCaully-Hayes, Dr

TO LIVERPOOL.

Stevens, Mr D
Stevens, Mrs and infant
Simpson, Mr J
Sincox, Mrs and infant

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THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The Monsoon forecast, just published, is to the effect, that during August and September, the average rainfall over India is likely to be nearly normal; that rains in North-Western India will probably terminate at about the normal date; and that, during August, the rainfall condition will, probably, improve in the East of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Bihar, which are the areas, in which the rainfall, upto date, has been most deficient on the whole.

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

This week's meteorological cables, from the Southern Indian Ocean reporting stations, show a considerable weakening of the Monsoon winds, at the Seychelles.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The most important features of the weather, to-day, are the occurrence of rainfall, varying from light to heavy in the Punjab, Kashmir and parts of Sind and the increase in the Central Provinces, where rain has been nearly general, and in places, heavy. On the West Coast of the Peninsula, Rajputana and Lower Burma, the rainfall has also been nearly general, while in the Province of Bengal, the United Provinces and Gujerat, light local rain has fallen.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Bassein, Diamond Island and Akyab, two inches; Minbu, three-quarters of an inch; Silchar, three inches; Allahabad, three-quarters of an inch; Cawnpore, Lahore and Montgomery, one inch; Ludhiana, Khushad and Gulmarg, two inches; Srinagar, Sonemarg, Hala, Hyderabad (Sind), Mount Abu, Ahmedabad and Seoni, two inches; Jubbulpore, three inches; Poona, one and a-half inches.

Skies are lightly clouded in the interior of the Peninsula and generally moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in North-West India and much cooler in parts of the Punjab.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Sind and Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th August was 29·750 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	60·02	57·40	57·05	43·03
Tuesday, 18th August....	0·55	0·35	0·23	0·58
Total.....	60·57	57·75	57·28	43·61
Up to same date last year...	88·14	91·70	93·04	95·38

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 55	53·70	30·41	86·60

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 18th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·33 inches of rain and Lahore 0·90 inches. Skies are heavily overcast in the area of rainfall but only moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in the south-west Punjab and in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature has fallen in the northern and central districts and is now 6° to 12° in defect there, while elsewhere it is normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Rawalpindi and normal at the other stations. Winds are northerly to south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Allahabad has had 0·71 inchs, Cawnpore 1·03 inchs, Agra 0·30 inchs and Jhansi 0·28 inchs. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly at Jhansi but are elsewhere north-easterly to easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur and Ajmer report light falls of rain. Cloud has increased at Jacobabad and decreased elsewhere; skies are now generally moderately clouded over the whole division. The moisture in the air has decreased but is still in excess in Rajputana while it continues equal to the average in Sind. Day temperature has risen and is now only in slight defect in Rajputana and normal in Sind; night temperature is normal. Winds are south-easterly at Ajmer, west-north-westerly at Karachi and north-north-westerly at Jacobabad, but calms are reported from the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen; Deesa has had 1·12 inchs, Ahmedabad 1·88 inchs and Dwarka and Verval 0·18". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in parts of Kathiawar, and of West Central India, but elsewhere they remain heavily overcast. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal in West Central India but in defect over the rest of the division; the minimum is everywhere normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general, the largest amounts being Jubbulpore 3·48 inchs, Raipur 0·35 inchs, Chanda 0·36 inchs and Saugor 0·52 inchs. Skies remain heavily overcast in the north and east but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature has risen and both it and night temperature are now normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has received 0·58 inches, Ratnagiri 0·80 inches, Mormugao 0·32 inches and Karwar 1·39 inches. Skies continue heavily overcast in the north and moderately clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are west-south westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·30 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in parts of the Deccan but are lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

General Remarks.—The barometer has risen over the whole reporting area, but the area of relatively low pressure is still shown over Kathiawar and Gujarat. Rainfall has been general in north Gujarat, on the West Coast and in the east Central Provinces. In all these areas the falls have been heavier than yesterday.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, and in the Central Provinces, local rain in Gujarat and Rajputana. A few falls may occur in Kathiawar, West Central India and the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Roshire(16th)	95·1	83·6	...	0·00
Jask	90·3	83·3	...	0·00
Muskat (16th)	86·3	81·1	...	0·00
Multan	99·3	80·0	...	5·05
Rawalpindi	81·9	70·1	0·33	34·23
Lahore	85·9	75·2	0 90	22·23
Sirsa	92·3	77·6	...	17·94
Ambala	91·5	77·5	0·05	13·31
Delhi	89·7	79·2	0·02	28·51
Agra	89·5	79·0	0·30	25·96
Mainpuri	91·8	79·6	...	17·63
Jhansi	87·0	77·0	0·28	21·39
Cawnpore	91·9	77·5	1·03	19·19
Allahabad	92·1	79·5	0 71	21·32
Jacobabad	105·1	78 8	...	2·40
Karachi	86·0	77·0	...	5·19
Ajmer	83·9	76·2	0·10	?
Jaipur	85·7	76·1	0·15	21·11
Kotah	88·5	77·1	...	31·72
Bhuj	83·1	75·5	0·02	9·26
Dwarka	84·7	76·7	0·18	11·24
Veraval	79·2	76·8	0·18	19·50
Rajkot	84·9	74·7	...	15·92
Bhavnagar Park	84·5	75·5	0 02	20·45
Surat	88·1	76·1	0·03	39·50
Ahmedabad	83·6	75·2	1·88	26·65
Deesa	81·3	74·6	0·12	34·00
Neemuch	83·5	71·7	...	20·34
Indore	82·1	70·5	0·07	22·41
Sagor	83·0	73·3	3·48	40·73
Jubbulpore	81·1	72·5	0·52	24·72
Saugor	84·6	72·9	...	27·68
Hoshangabad	83·7	73·6	0·17	14·23
Khandwa	84·2	72·6	0·19	22·83
Akola	84·3	72·3	...	20·57
Amraoti	86·6	75·6	...	31·60
Nagpur	88·5	75·5	0·36	43·25
Chanda	79·7	73·6	0·95	31·31
Raipur	83·8	76·0	0·58	43·61
Bombay	84·3	74·9	0·80	65·26
Ratnagiri	84·0	73·7	0·52	95·34
Mormugao	83·3	?	1·39	122·04
Karwar	85·3	71·1	0·03	9·01
Malegaon	85·4	70·0	...	6·42
Ahmednagar	79·5	69·8	0·03	11·61
Poona	86·8	68·9	...	10·11
Sholapur	88·2	70·2	...	3·97
Bijapur	74·7	66·6	0·30	48·26
Belgaum	84·2	67·7	...	11·82
Aurangabad	85·9	73·2	...	29·08
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·8	71·2	0·01	14·53
Hyderabad	80·7	73·4	1·20	127·36
Mangalore	82·3	74·6	0·23	85·99
Calicut	84·7	75·8

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce is indefatigable in the rather thankless task of urging Imperial Preference on the commercial community of this country. With this object he has addressed a letter to all the principal Chambers of Commerce on the subject, (reproduced in our correspondence columns) in which he says of India's Share in the movement; "In short, we must first aim at fiscal autonomy. With this right secured, it will then remain for the various trading communities to decide in what way the trade of India shall be directly taxed, in order to yield its fair quota towards the revenue necessary for the proper protection and development of the country as a whole." He concludes by asking "are the majority of your members in favour of an active policy in the direction of fiscal autonomy?" In a second letter Mr. Webb quotes the resolution on the subject, passed at the first conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce in 1905, as an important step in the desired direction. This resolution was to the effect that the Governments of India and Ceylon should not enter into any arrangement with the United Kingdom, or the Colonies which might affect our freedom of action in trade matters, without first consulting the commercial community (as there represented). But it requires a good many presumptions to turn this into a pro-Preference resolution. There the subject has remained for three years now, so far as the Chambers of Commerce are concerned. They have shown not the slightest desire to embrace Imperial Preference. The fiscal autonomy which they demand is a very different thing, and would cut at the roots of a scheme of Imperial Preferential Tariffs, as at present advocated by Tariff Reformers. In his own book "India and the Empire," Mr. Webb has admitted that Mr. Chamberlain's original scheme of Preference would be of little or no benefit to India. On the contrary, it would be a patent example of that subordination of Indian to British interests, which the Chambers of Commerce particularly deprecate, owing to the very real danger of retaliation, against Indian products by foreign countries and the danger to our balance of trade. There would not be much room for any Imperial Preference in any real system of fiscal autonomy for India.

In the first paragraph of his first letter to the Chambers Mr. Webb merely begs the question. It does not seem to occur to him that the meaning of the bye-elections may be, and much more probably is that the menace to Free Trade having been disposed of, the ordinary Conservative voter is returning to his normal party allegiance. If and when any interference with the existing Indian Tariff is attempted, it will probably be by a Free Trade Government at Home sweeping away a multitude of vexatious and absurdly unremunerative duties, which now make the Indian Tariff almost a monument of fiscal ineptness. Probably the Free Trade Cabinet —now that the fear of famine in India is over and a bounteous crop has become now more assured —will take a very early opportunity of sweeping away the Indian cotton duties (customs and excise). What does Mr. Webb want his Chambers of Commerce to do in that case?

Another question raised by Mr. Webb in his covering letter is of more general application and goes to the root of the Protection *versus* Free Trade controversy. Certainly to read the usual arguments of Tariff Reformers, one could only suppose that every developement of foreign industries was "per se" a blow at British interests. The constant parading of percentages of increase in British and foreign exports during the last thirty years or so, and complaints of the great increase in British imports are bound to lead the unwary to this conclusion. We gladly accept Mr. Webb's disclaimer of this position. At the same time his saving proviso will not satisfy Free Traders. According to his statement Tariff Reformers are prepared to welcome every increase in wealth and industry among foreign nations, provided they accept our manufactured products with the same freedom from taxation that we accept theirs. It may well be said that this is not the case with any of our great rivals, and therefore the industrial progress of Germany, the United States, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and any other of our trade rivals, must have dealt a succession of blows at British interests. Considering the enormous growth in British trade in the same period, owing to which the figures of national trade even in this year of temporary and world-wide depression are still at an unexampled height (leaving out of consideration for a moment the exceptional boom of the two previous years) such a statement is obviously absurd. The fact is that Tariff Reformers, and Mr. Webb, in particular, in his comparisons of tariff walls to irrigation works which divert streams entirely at the will of the engineer, attach exaggerated importance to the value of tariffs. No system of tariffs on our part could have prevented the industrial growth of Germany and the United States, and no tariffs by themselves could have brought that growth about failing the other sources of industrial progress. Naturally British traders would like to see foreign tariffs removed but they continue to get on very well in spite of them, and every great commercial nation with a large foreign trade is benefitted by the increased prosperity of its neighbour. Neither in the British Empire as a whole, nor in India in particular, will any system of tariff-making cause an economic revolution, and by its own virtue alone build up new industries and revive old ones.

THE ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

The "STATESMAN":—For some reason which appears to require explanation Reuter has observed complete silence regarding the important Bluebook on the Zakka Khel and Mohmand Expeditions issued at Home. It is impossible to conjecture why the usually discriminating Agency that supplies India with English news, should have ignored a note worthy selection of Despatches, which not only explain in full the circumstances leading to our latest frontier wars, but also reveal for the first time the fact that the Government of India during the correspondence that preceeded the Zakka Khel expedition made a persistent and resolute effort to bring about the abandonment of the frontier policy, which was laid down by Lord George Hamilton in 1898 and carried out with so much success by Lord Curzon. It now appears that the praises bestowed upon Lord Minto and his advisers for their moderation and their avoidance of aggression were altogether misplaced. These were due not to the Government of India but to Mr. John Morley. The Indian authorities contended strongly that merely to punish the Zakka Khels by an expedition would be useless, if not mischievous. In a Despatch dated the 7th March, 1907, the Government of India wrote:—"In ordinary circumstances we should have no difficulty in recommending to you a punitive expedition against this clan or a blockade of their country. But the geographical position in which they are placed gives rise to several important considerations. Should we enter the Bazar Valley with a punitive expedition, only to retire from it, as has previously been done in numerous instances, both there as well as in other parts of the frontiers, we should merely raise a possible hornet's nest and a fresh outburst of hatred against us. . . . Whereas, if we were to remain and administer the Bazar Valley we could by making roads, develop it, protect the law-abiding portion of the population and prevent further intrigues with Afghanistan." These views were reinforced by a confident expression of the opinion that the Amir would not resent the occupation of the Bazar Valley, and by an optimistic prediction that the other Afridis were not likely to take part with the Zakka Khel, because they would probably agree with the Government of India that their kinsmen deserved to be punished. At the same time the authors of the Despatch did not think it fair to place this dazzling scheme before the Secretary of State "without letting you know that there is a possibility of the other Afridi clans taking part with the Zakka Khel, in which case the expedition would become one of greater dimensions." No one can read this Despatch as a whole without being impressed by the light-heartedness with which the Government were proposing to run the risk of an outbreak of fanaticism that would set the frontier in a blaze from end to end. It is clear that for the moment the Forward party were in the ascendant and were eager, after being so long held in leash, to make a fresh advance at any cost. We cannot find that any argument worthy of the name was adduced to show that a punitive expedition without annexation would not answer the purpose of pacifying the Zakka Khels; and the sequel has proved that such reasons as were alleged were misleading. The real motive for the proposal to stay to make roads and "develop" the Zakka Khel country was simply that itching for aggression and expansion, which afflicts a certain school of Frontier theorists and military idlers at Simla, and which has unhappily, involved this country in a score of costly and sanguinary little wars. There are indeed grounds for suspecting that the main reason for working up a case against the Zakka Khels was to secure the annexation of the Bazar Valley. It is at any rate noticeable that as soon as the Secretary of State indicated his adherence to his old views upon frontier wars, the punitive expedition seemed to lose its attractiveness, and a proposal to apply moral suasion to the offending clan by means of an Afridi jirga was put forward. But, whether this impression of the correspondence is justifiable or not, there can be no question as to the ingenuity and audacity by which the advocates of annexation endeavoured to persuade the Secretary of State against his will. Fortunately for India Mr. Morley stood firm; the old Radical anchor held. In a brief telegraphic Despatch he rejected absolutely all ideas of annexation, and in terms which are the more scathing because of their dignity and moderation, rebuked the Government of India for the ill-considered eagerness which they had manifested to take a course at variance with their established policy and attended with grave risks, and which they proposed to discuss "after the event." "It is impossible," he wrote, "to regard your present proposals otherwise than as involving a reversal of the policy established by Lord George Hamilton's Despatch of 28th January, 1898." The results of that policy have surpassed all expectation. Lord Curzon was wont to say that he had given India seven years of peace, and, so far as frontier expeditions were concerned, his boast was well founded. Until the Tibetan campaign was resolved upon, the late Viceroyalty was distinguished by quiet along our borders, such has had not been known for many decades. Lightly to abandon the policy which bore this good fruit would be a proceeding which no true statesman would contemplate or sanction. Yet the Government of India were not only prepared to depart from the principles which had served them so well, but were willing do so without any consideration of the broader aspects of their proposal. "Discussion of the subject from this wider point of view," observes the Secretary of State dryly, "has not been considered necessary by you." The rebuff is almost contemptuous, but it was well deserved, for the proposals of annexation should have been unhesitatingly rejected by Lord Minto, or supported by reasons which would satisfy public opinion that the scheme had been thoroughly thought out in regard to its immediate object, its possible consequences, and its bearing on the general frontier policy. The Viceroy's readiness to fall in with the views of the forward school has betrayed him into a serious error of judgment.

FRONTIER HONOURS.

The "PIONEER":—We publish in another column the honours list for the Zakka Khel and Mohmand Expeditions. It is a fairly generous one, and if there is a shortage of Companionships of the Bath there is plenty of permanent promotion and brevet rank which are valuable from the professional point of view. Thus Sir James Willcocks himself is promoted to be Lieutenant-General, a step in rank which may hereafter place him in the running for one of the highest appointments. One of his Brigadiers, General Anderson, is promoted Major-General, a most appropriate reward for excellent work done in both expeditions. The other, Major Genneral Barrett, a distinguished officer of the Indian Army, whose first service dates back to the Afghan war of 1879-80, receives the K. C. B. Colonel Wigram Money, Principal Staff Officer of the Peshawar Division, has well earned his Companionship of the Bath as a heavy burden of work fell upon him during the operations. The other three C. B.'s very rightly go to selected commandants of infantry regiments. There are eleven new companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Brigadier-General Mullaly, Chief of the Staff during the operations in the Bazaar Valley, becomes a Companion of the Star of India. The Political Officers have not been forgotten. Colonel Roos Keppel, who played such a prominent part in securing a settlement with the Zakka Khel, and was afterwards intimately concerned in repelling the attack upon Landi Kotal, is made Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. This honour comes at a most fitting moment, following upon his recent appointment to the Chief Commissionership of the North-West Frontier Province. Colonel Godfrey, Political Agent at Malakand, Major Blakeway, Political Officer with the Mohmand Field Force, and Abdul Qaiyum, who has a fine record of service in the Khyber Agency, have well earned their Companionship of the same order. It is also notified that the King has approved of a new Frontier medal being struck, and the issue of this will give the utmost satisfaction to all ranks of the Army in India, and more particularly to the troops engaged in the two expeditions, many of whom have already the older Frontier medals.

LORD SCARSDALE, the father of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, is lying seriously ill at Kedleston, his Derbyshire seat. He had a had fall in London three weeks ago. In trying to avoid a taxicab, he stepped back on to the pavement, caught his foot on the kerb, and fell very heavily on his head. His Lordship is in his seventy-eight year.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The "Parsi":—His Excellency Sir George Clarke issued on Thursday an important proclamation to the people of Bombay with regard to the recent riots. It was an outspoken yet moderate and well reasoned communication speaking of the recent trouble as something that was over and done with and asking the public to consider the deplorable but inevitable effects of the breaches of the peace that had taken place. The proclamation pilloried the instigators in the mill strikes who took advantage of the people's hero-worship to make catspaws of them, thrusting them into a danger which they themselves prudently avoided. The anti-sedition campaign which led to the disturbance was touched upon very briefly, but in a manner that could not but dissipate the last lingering doubt as to Sir George Clarke's approval of the prosecutions. It was explained that the prosecutions were directed against the disseminators of language and ideas which could only bring disaster on India; the point was not laboured, and of course will provoke vehement dissent, but it was taken for granted (which some papers have strenuously denied), that the rioting was an attempt to embarrass the authorities organised entirely by mischief-makers, "many of them not even belonging to Bombay." But passing on from all debatable, subjects, what His Excellency came to as incontrovertible fact was this—that disturbance can only end in reprisals and disaster, and that therefore it is the duty of every sane citizen to do everything in his power to prevent the recurrence of disorder.

SCIENCE AND THE BOMBAY SENATE.

The "RAST GOFTAR":—The reply, as drafted by the Syndicate of the Bombay University, on the subject of science teaching is such an unequivocal document that one is at a loss to comprehend why it proved an Asses' Bridge to such hard-headed men as laid heads together in its discussion, last week. The Government's intentions, as embodied in their letter, are clear, and leave nothing to be desired. Alive to the needs of providing facilities for a more efficient study of science and the desirability of improving the curriculum of its study, the Government made certain proposals to the Senate with a view to elicit their opinion. The Syndicate which was trusted with the formulation of a reply, studied the question in all its bearings, and the one conspicuous feature of its draft reply is the perfect unison in which it stands with the Government's main proposals. The Syndicate, without mincing matters, endorses the expediency of raising the standard which is prescribed under existing regulations for the study of science. It goes one better, and invites the Chancellor to give it the benefit of his knowledge for the sort of curriculum which he would have introduced in our colleges. Yet the observations of some of the Fellows, as dissented from Dr. Mackichan's proposition, show that there was an apparent misunderstanding over the position which the Syndicate took up in its draft resolution. In proposing to the Government the expediency of retaining the present arrangement of teaching fer the minor degrees in our colleges, the Syndicate has done nothing to warrant the censure that they failed to benefit by the desire of the Government to provide for a better and well-equipped laboratory for all students. If anything, the Syndicate has laid special stress on the eligibility of improving the laboratories in Government colleges to the proper standard of perfection, and we cannot see the point in the contention of those who set up an outcry against the adoption of its proposals. The mistrust of their own Syndicate was unbecoming in the Senate, and was exceeded in its unworthiness by the hostile attitude which some members betrayed in their criticisms questioning the credentials of that body to speak with a semblance of finality on the subject. The Syndicate is, so to say, a standing committee of the Senate and represented by its most capable men. If their proposals were not found acceptable, it was open to the Fellows to suggest improvements or to put an alternative scheme for the consideration to the Senate.

The "Parsee":—The discussion of the reply of the Senate of the Bombay University to H. E. the Governor's proposals regarding the teaching of science was productive of a debate more than usually lively at the meeting of that learned body. Dr. Mackichan was insistent on the necessity of the Arts degrees including science and so ensuring an all round culture while Dr. Collie, who evidently felt rather strongly on the subject, gave it as his opinion that no Arts course could include any science which it was profitable for the Arts man to know—that science is indeed a jealous mistress who claims undivided attention. Dr. Collie was rather pessimistic as to the capacity of the Bombay University for reforming itself. All of the Senate, he said, were absorbed in their own special work and were right off the track of any knowledge of the best teaching practice of Europe and America. Sir Pherozesha Mehta did not agree with him, and thought the authority of the local men whose opinion they could cite was as great as that of any outside body. Whatever may be one's individual tastes with regard to the inclusion of science with an Arts course, the discussion brought out in every speech the need of a generous reconstitution of the University. For modern needs its equipment is almost as deficient on the literary as on the scientific side, and it becomes increasingly clear that its continued existence as the examining body of circle of colleges is not profitable either to its own reputation or to its alumni. Much has been done of recent years in the way of generous donations to educational establishments, but even in proportion to our comparative average of wealth we are still far behind the countries of Europe and America in our private generosity, while the public funds are so fully earmarked that it seems almost hopeless to expect the necessary outlay during the next century or two. Unless the higher education is to become quite discredited, however, there must be a big step forward in the establishment of a real teaching university in some place where there is room for it —Bombay Fort is quite out of the question.

THE DECCAN PROVINCIAL MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The "Gujerati":—The first meeting of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League was held at Poona on Wednesday last. It is reported to have been attended by delegates from different districts in the presidency. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-law, occupied the chair. He remarked that the Mahomedan community had remained politically inarticulate and its silence has, in his opinion, so far proved fatal to its interests. We would ourselves be very glad if capable and experienced Mahomedans were more articulate than they have been, subject to one limitation, namely that they should try to give articulate expression to their views in conjunction with the representatives of the other communities, when questions affecting the country generally are concerned. When Mr. Rafiuddin roundly declared that the silence of his co-religionists had proved fatal to their interests, we wish he had been fairminded enough to acknowledge and recognise the work done by distinguished Hindus, Parsees and Mahomedans, not for any particular community but for the whole country. We also wish that he and some of those by whom he was surrounded had shown themselves conscious of the valuable pioneer work that had been achieved by the Congress and its promoters and of which different Moslem Associations and Leagues had now been taking advantage, and of the educative political forces which self-sacrificing and far-seeing Indians have brought into existence by strictly constitutional and loyal methods. Mr. Rafiuddin's observation would lead one to imagine that the Mahomedan community and their interests had been left out in the cold and in consequence had suffered.

The "Indian Spectator":—The protest of the Muhammadan Conference at Poona, that the measures contemplated by the Bombay Government for the protection of the Muhammadan minority are "altogether inadequate," seems to be altogether premature. So far as we are aware, those measures have not yet been made public in their entirety. The Government Resolution, on which the protest seems to be founded, declares only that the interests of minorities, where they are adversely affected by the elective system, will be protected by nomination. It is open to any community to allege that nominations by Government will not result in the appointment of truly representative men. But we cannot understand why the system of Government selection should necessarily affect, not merely the quality but also the quantity or adequacy, of representation. Indeed, there is no reason why Government selection should not lead to the over-representation of a community, instead of the reverse. Communal representation is not synonymous with elective representation. The object of communal representation is to prevent heart-burnings, and when the Government Resolution says that such representation may excite racial animosities, it evidently means representation by election. The real question is whether in municipalities where two-thirds of the councillors are elected, the proportion of the Muhammadans elected will be so small, that it cannot be adequately supplemented by Government through nominations. This may possibly happen in municipalities where the Muhammedans from a majority, and are yet so lacking in education and social influence that they cannot be adequately represented either by election or by selection.

GOVERNMENT LETTER TO THE CORPORATION.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Bombay Government has deemed it expedient to remind the Corporation, in a rather stiff letter, that the time given them for the consideration of a scheme for the improvement of the city has been overdue. Seven months is not too short a period to deliberate over a problem of the sort on which the Corporation was called to pronaunce an opinion. The subject was one as to which many of the Corporators must have formed definite opinions before it was submitted for their collective deliberation. If there is any public body which should own greater familiarity questions associated with the improvement and development of Bombay, it is the Corporation, and if other bodies have submitted their views in good time, it should not be difficult for our civic fathers to embody their own without inviting censure for delay. It is impossible to expect unanimity of opinion on a question involving a number of issues of a highly controversial character in a composite body like the Corporation, with its seventy and odd number of members; but that is no reason why the Corporation should not be able to come to a definite opinion during the seven long months they have had at their disposal. When their report is completed, the Corporation would require time to criticize it in detail, and the intervening period during which Government expect a final answer is so short that we are afraid that the Corporation must either forego the pleasure of submitting their views, or formulate their opinion after a hasty and haphazard discussion. We should be very sorry in either case, for if there is any public body which is more intimately associated with the welfare of the city it is the Corporation, and if its opinion is not influenced by party strike—that opinion would be very nearly representative of the public view in Bombay and would form, as such, a useful adjunct to the numerous representations that have been made to the Government. The time which the Government's letter allots to the Corporation is much too short, and may be the Government have, in anticipation of a request from the Corporation for an extension of the time, designedly limited it to about a fortnight's notice. Judging by the deliberative methods of the Corporation, that body would have found even a month's notice too short and been constrained to go to Government at the end of that period for an extension. Any how, it seems imperative in the interests of the city that the Government should show more grace, and allow the Corporation at least a month more for a proper consideration of the subject. Though we have waited long and patiently, the subject can very well brook a little delay which will be more than compensated for in the benefit of the opinion which we would have from a trusted and representative body like the Corporation.

The "Indian Spectator":—The Bombay Corporators, at least the majority of them do not seem to believe in giving mere advice to Government. On the 9th of December last year Government invited the Corporation to give its opinion on the schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island. In spite of repeated reminders the City Fathers have not yet tendered their advice. The Government has accordingly sent an ultimatum, and threatened to dispense with the Corporation's advice if it is not received by the end of this month. What is the cause of the delay? Are the Corporators hopelessly divided in opinion? Such a confession would not be creditable to a body of practical men entrusted with the important duties of urbans self-government. They must arrive at some conclusions by a majority, however small. Are any of them in a sullen and jealous mood because the development and improvement of Bombay have been entrusted to a separate body? If so, they may speak out their minds. Do they think that the Government must pay for the advice? If so, they may state their terms. Perhaps the Government may, whenever it asks advice in future, offer a special fee for every sitting when its proposals are discussed. The fee may be declined, and we are sure many will decline it. But the offer may be appreciated as an indication of the value which Government attaches to the advice of the Corporation.

A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowji Tricumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

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INTOXICATION AND INSANITY.

IT is high time the law realises that liquor can produce temporary paranoia—the form of insanity of which we heard so much in the Thaw case. A perfectly sane man, decent, law-abiding, absolutely normal, can by it be turned into an irresponsible person who cannot be blamed for his acts. For the time being, wholly without any intent upon his part, he is to all intents and purposes insane.

Drink was at the bottom of the Thaw and many similar crimes, and Dr. John Quackenbos has just completed a very close inquiry into their psychology. He points out that Thaw's lawyers say he was insane for one brief fleeting moment. So he was, says our authority, he had filled himself full of whisky as he admitted himself. Sane when sober, says Dr. Quackenbos, these men are paranoiacs when they have had too much to drink. They are just as crazy as a man whose brain has already hopelessly degenerated, though they might be perfectly sane when the effect of the alcohol had passed off.

But whisky is blamed for too many crimes. It is not always whisky, the doctor further argues, which makes men temporary paranoiacs, but imitation whisky. Investigation has proved (in spite of certain evidence before the present Royal Commission) that such whisky is fifteen times more harmful to the brain than pure whisky. "The vile decoctions which are sold as whisky," the doctor has found from his own observations, "make a man crazy. He is in no sense responsible. For example, I had a patient who was not a drinking man. He was tired out and thought he would take a drink to brace him up. He felt exhilarated and took two more—three in all. For three days he was not himself. He was a temporary paranoiac; insane for the time being.

"One effect of bad whisky is that it destroys the memory. A man has no recollection of what he has done while under its influence. Another serious effect is that a person under its influence loses all sense of personal identity. A man may go for days and not know himself—not know who he is. He is in reality absent from himself. I have a patient, a gentleman, who is the soul of propriety. He is immaculate in his dress, careful in his speech, perfect in his manners. A few days ago he was tired out from too close application to business. He had promised to meet his wife that afternoon—it was Saturday—to take her to the theatre. To brace himself up he took two drinks of so-called whisky. In a twinkling he had lost all sense of identity; he was missing from Saturday until the following Thursday, when we found him in a low public-house, dirty, unkempt, sodden, with but sevenpence in his pockets. All he could remember was that he had been sitting up all the time. His consciousness was nothing more than that of a jelly fish. He had not intended to get drunk; the mere thought of it was disgusting to him. Yet when he was full of the vile stuff he was another person."

DESTRUCTIVE NATURE OF FAKE WHISKY.

Absinthe can be bought as easily as whisky. Once a person is its slave there is no limit to the length to which he or she may go. Hallucinations from absinthe are common; yet the person is not crazy. Sober him, or her, and the brain is perfectly normal again. Yet under the influence of absinthe any crime may be committed. There is something in the worm wood from which absinthe is made that has strange properties. It causes brain degeneration; causes the victim to commit fantastic crimee. There is a case on record of a man who was an absinthe fiend and his mania was to shoot any woman he saw wearing a blue dress. He attacked thirty-seven women before he was caught.

"It is hard to believe it," says Dr. Quackenbos in conclusion, "but the fact is nevertheless true, so-called whisky cannot be told by the average person from the genuine distillation. We have tried it and know it to be so. Counterfeit whisky is so cleverly made now that a man does not know real whisky from the vilest poison. There was the case the other day of seven foreigners who were celebrating the departure of one of their friends. They went into a bar drank heavily of what they thought was whisky—it was in reality deadly poison. Five of them are dead one is totally blind."

THE FUTURE OF PERSIA.

An article on Persia's future contributed to the "Pester Lloyd" by Professor Hermann Vambery, who occupies the chair, of Oriental languages in the University of Budapest, is very interesting.

Professor Vambery thinks that Russia, baffled in Manchuria, is casting hungry eyes on Persia, whose soldiers are drilled and commanded by Russian officers, while the Russian tongue is employed in the words of command. But in spite of her many troubles and her threatened ruin, Persia is a Power to be reckoned with in Europe. Her troubles, says this authority, come from the degeneracy of her kings. Of Shah Ali we are told:

"Mohammed Ali Shah by no means enjoys a bed of roses. But it is almost wholly his own fault. In the first place his unpardonable antipathy toward all liberty, everything constitutional and parliamentary, is a glaring fault. He might at least have tried to put a good face on the matter, let the constitutional experiment of a parliament run its course, and not have involved in his own destruction the highest members of the Persian aristocracy, who have much more insight and education than the Shah himself. . . . But whether they had or had not a monarch over them, the unhappy Persian people would be objects of pity. Their treasury is empty, no revenue comes in. The revenue indeed had always to be collected by force, and now they have to reckon with an unpaid army and civil service."

In addition to this is the ever-present Russian menace, of which the Professor speaks as follows:

"Russia is seeking a pretext for extending her southern frontier (beyond the Aras), which it seems probable she will effect without any opposition. The Shah in his present straits would give way to Russian demands at the price of protection from his rebellious subjects, and it is not likely that the protest of the Persian Parliament would be able to withstand the overwhelming force of Russian bayonets. From all points of view, there seems to be a prospect at present of an increase in territory for Russia in her need of more land for her people."

Sentence has indeed long been passed on Persia by the Powers of Europe, although Persia will not easily submit at this moment to Western dictation. To quote:

"The Powers of the West have long decreed the fate of this Asiatic monarchy, now more than two thousand years old. Persia is bound to go down, to go down suddenly. It is of course a question whether the signs of nationalistic awakening and longing for light and civilization which are appearing in every section and corner of the ancient world may not end in the disappointment of the European colossus. . . . At the present moment a spirit is moving in the Moslem world of Asia which may bring in changes which the great Powers would not particularly relish. For half a century Europe has disposed of the world pretty well as she chose. To-day this is no longer the case. Whether Asiatic princes tremble on their thrones or abdicate them has no influence on the natural course of things. Asia to-day is no longer slay in the hands of the European potter, and this change in the character of Persian and general Asiatic ideals is something with which our Western Powers will have sooner or later to reckon.

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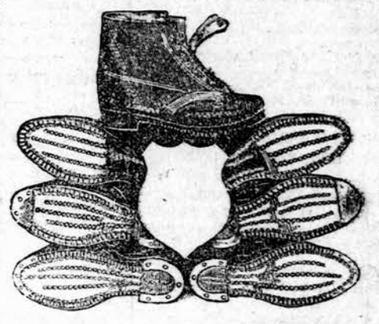

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE TILAK SEDITION CASE.

Application for Leave to Appeal.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday before the First Division Bench, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, the petition of Bal Gangadhar Tilak sentenced in the last Sessions by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar to six years' transportation and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, was presented by Mr. Joseph Baptista, who was instructed by Mr. Raghavaya, Solicitor.

Mr. Baptista asked for leave to present the application for a declaration under the Letters Patent, that Mr. Tilak's was a fit case to go in appeal before His Majesty's Privy Council. Counsel read a letter received from Mr. M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, in which it was stated that the petition, which had been forwarded to him in the first instance, was laid by him before the Hon. the Chief Justice, who had directed him to reply that the application be made to the First Division Bench. The learned counsel said, he did not quite realise what was meant by that; for in the previous Tilak Trial, the procedure was, that when leave was applied for, a Full Bench was constituted, and the matter was heard.

The Chief Justice: I said, it might be presented in the First Appeal Court; for, I supposed, there will be a "rule," and if it is a case for a rule, the practice followed in the matter in civil cases, might be followed in criminal cases. First, you must apply for a rule, and get a rule, before the Bench for the giving of the leave could be constituted.

Mr. Baptista: That was done last time on the presentation of the application.

The Chief Justice: I don't know anything about it. What do you mean by "last time"?

Mr. Baptista: I mean, my Lord, that Mr. Tilak applied for a Full Bench, and a Full Bench was constituted. That was the procedure adopted on the last occasion.

The Chief Justice: To the Criminal Side of the Court an application is made in appeals and then if the Court thinks fit, a rule or a notice is issued which is served through the Court.

Mr. Baptista: Then I shall have to make an application to your Lordship.

The Chief Justice: I understand that you make it by petition.

Mr. Baptista: Would I be in order if I present the petition now?

The Chief Justice: Yes.

The petition was presented to the Bench, which the learned Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor perused.

The Chief Justice: Very well; we have got to hear you. On what point do you wish, for the rule?

Mr. Baptista: The points divide themselves in two parts. The first part relates to the points of law mentioned in paragraph 32 of the petition: the second part states the misdirections to the jury mentioned in paras. 33, 34, 35, and 36.

The Chief Justice: You must show us some cause by reason of which we will issue the rule; you must set forth the points. Rules do not go, as a matter of course, on mere presentation of petitions.

Mr. Baptista: I have not considered over the points: I am not prepared to argue the points now. Your Lordships will give me time. In fact, we came here for directions.

The Chief Justice: As I have said, we can't issue rules as a matter of course; we must be satisfied. Some points must be mentioned, and argued to show that the case was a proper one for a rule.

Mr. Baptista: I will mention one point at least. There were two articles in the "Kesari," on which Mr. Tilak was tried: one of 12th May, and the other of 9th June. These two articles were two distinct transactions. The learned Sessions Judge, who tried the case, held that they were two distinct transactions. In these two distinct transactions, there were three charges: two under Section 124A of the Penal Code, and one under Section 153A. So there was in the trial a combination of offences, not of the same kind. This was against the law laid down in Sections 233 and 244 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. R. Branson, interposed here. He said: This very point was argued at great length in the other Divisional Court recently in another sedition appeal. Mr. Baptista knows it very well, and I think he ought to have mentioned it to your Lordships.

Mr. Baptista: I only wished to call their Lordships' attention to one point only. My learned friend will allow me; I have not finished with my arguments, and was not arguing the point.

The Chief Justice: If you want time to decide upon the matter, you can have time.

Mr. Baptista: I ask your Lordships to adjourn the matter.

The Chief Justice: You can mention the matter again on Thursday.

Mr. Baptista: I ask for a week's time.

The Chief Justice: All right; very well.

Mr. Baptista: Is it necessary, my Lord, to give notice to the other side?

The Chief Justice: No, you can mention any point you like here; then it will be considered, mention it again on Monday.

Mr. Baptista: I should like to have a week, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: Tuesday? You may have it then.

CROSS CLAIMS TO LAND AT SEWRI.

Yesterday, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight heard a suit brought by Luxman Moghaji Patel and another against Ramchandra Maryaji and others, in which the plaintiffs asked for a declaration that the whole of a parcel of land at Sewri, admeasuring 995 square yards, is the absolute property of the plaintiffs, that the defendants have no right or interest in the same; for possession to be forthwith delivered to the plaintiffs, and the removal, if necessary, of a house from its pre sent site; for Rs. 200 compensation for withholding possession of the land and for appropriating the produce of the land by defendants, etc. Mr. Bhadurji and Mr. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta, and Somji, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. G. N. Nadkarni and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that the land in question was, on the 30th September 1904, sold by one Damul Bhendee Mahatri to Damji Bhanji Patel, for the price of Rs. 800. Damji was a nephew of the plaintiffs, united with them in food, worship and estate. Towards the east of the parcel of land, there had been erected for some years past a house upon a small plot in regard to which Damul Bhendee Mahatre attorned to the plaintiffs as their tenant and agreed to pay to them yearly the sum of five rupees by way of ground rent. The term of tenancy was ten years, and Mahatre had agreed to give vacant possession of the house site to the plaintiffs, when required by them, by removal of the house, together with damages and costs, if any. In March 1906 Damul Bhendee Mahatre died, leaving Anandibai, his widow and sole heir; and in July, 1906, she sold and conveyed the house to the defendants for Rs. 300. In the sale deed it was expressly stated that the house was the plaintiffs property. The defendants had since been in occupation of the house and had lately illegally cut down several trees and plants, and had been enjoying the fruits, and produce of other trees and plants. They were now in wrongful possession and occupation of the parcel of land and falsely asserted that the whole of the parcel of land belonged to them in their own right absolutely.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that the land was wrongly conveyed to the plaintiffs by a person who had no right thereto. The land belonged to one Mayaji, through whom defendants had come into possession of it since 1894. They denied that they were in wrongful possession of the land and the house. They had let the whole land to tenants as fazendars and had been enjoying the rents for thirty years and more. This suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing was proceeded with.

AN ORDER UNDER THE CANTONMENT CODE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an application for revision in a case against Taj Khanji Badrudin, who was convicted by Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, First Class Magistrate at Ahmedabad, of failing to comply with a notice, issued under Section 77 of the Cantonment Code of 1899, and was fined Rs. 50. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant.

It appeared that, on the 16th March last the applicant, the owner of a bungalow in the Cantonment at Ahmedabad, was served with a notice by the Cantonment Magistrate, calling upon him to furnish moveable iron latrines for the use of the servants of the bungalow. On the duplicate of the notice which he signed, the applicant said he asked for two months' time within which to challenge the validity and legality of the notice under the Code, which nowhere compels an owner to furnish a particular kind of latrine. Applicant said he received no reply to his request, but was meantime prosecuted for failure to comply with the notice. The magistrate overruled the plea of invalidity and illegality of the notice. On the other point the only witness examined was the head clerk of the Cantonment Magistrate, who admitted that he did not send a reply by registered post or with a peon so as to ensure delivery, but that he merely sent it by ordinary post.

It was urged for the applicant that the alleged notice was in contravention of the Cantonment Code and was ultra vires. The Cantonment Code imposed no obligations on a landlord to furnish a particular kind of costly iron moveable latrine so long as there was an ordinary latrine in the bungalow. It was argued that the Cantonment Magistrate disregarded the order of divisional staff office, whereby nothing beyond whitewashing and colouring could be expected from a landlord. There was nothing to show that the alleged reply of 16th April was received by the applicant. The Lower Court ignored the provisions of the House Accommodation Act of 1902.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, discharged the rule which the Court had granted in the matter. Conviction and sentence were confirmed.

DISPUTE BETWEEN BROTHER AND SISTER.

Mr. Hervey, the Joint Judge of Thana, has disposed of the appeal of Damoder Raghoba Ravate vs. Chimnabai, widow of Yesoba Ramchandra Purao. This was an appeal filed by the defendant Damoder Raghoba Ravate, against the judgment of the First Class Sub-Judge of Thana,—a short summary where. of had appeared in these columns some time ago—on grounds among others, that the Lower Court erred in holding that the sale deed of the Chimbur property was not a fair transaction, that the defendant was not proved to have acted fraudulently, that the Lower Court did not take into consideration the fact that a Khat had been passed by the defendant for the balance of plaintiff's debts, that defendant was not proved to have fraudulently shared in the profit made by the witness Sokha Indoji out of the sum paid to him for the settlement of the debts of plaintiff's husband. The appeal was argued for the appellant Damoder by Mr. M. B. Choubal, Government Pleader, High Court Bombay, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, High Court Pleader having opposed it for the respondent Chimnabai. The Court took time to consider its judgment, which was lately delivered.

In dismissing the appeal with costs the Judge remarked that the accounts of the witness, Sokha Indoji, were altogether unreliable that certain entries relating to the transactions in connection with the payment of the creditors of plaintiff's husband were admittedly false, that those transactions had been sufficiently discussed in the judgment of the Lower Court, and it was unnecessary for him to do more than express his opinion that they were greatly to the discredit of the defendant and the witness Sokha who appeared to have combined together, to defraud plaintiff of a sum of Rs. 500, that it was urged on behalf of defendant at the hearing of the appeal that he should be exonerated from complicity in that proceeding, but the false tatement made by him, with regard to the matter, in his first deposition rendered it difficult to believe that he acted innocently, and received no share in the profit of Rs. 500, mads by Sokha, out of the transaction.

POLICE COURT.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A European Fined.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court Mr. C H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Superintendent Meyers charged C. W. Ratchell with causing the death of one Savalaram Punsji by doing a rash and negligent Act. Mr. Bowen the Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. Athavle defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 25th June last the accused was driving his motor car in Nesbit Lane at a fairly fast speed. It was 10 o'clock in the morning and the road was clear of traffic. It was alleged that the accused was driving the car so close to the open gutter on the left side that the deceased was knocked down and run over by the car. He was killed on the spot. The accused drove on but he was stopped by a Police Jamadar. The accused, it was further alleged, did not blow the horn before or at the time of the incident.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said it was a mere accident. He was driving on the proper side of the road. At the time two carts were coming from one side and one cart from the other side. He tried to pass the two carts when the third cart which was laden with bundles of hay struck the motor car making it swerve too much to the left. This led to the deceased being knocked down and ran over.

The Magistrate said that the accused was undoubtedly rash and negligent in driving his motor car too close to the gutter without any justification for doing so, and that he thereby caused the death of Savalaram. His Worship remarked that men in charge of "powerfully driven vehicles" like the electric tram cars and motor cars, should use care and precaution which were quite commensurate with the tremendous power and force under their control. The accused was convicted, but in view of the fact that he undertook to pay Rs. 150 to the son of the deceased as compensation was fined Rs. 100.

DESERTER FROM THE WORK-HOUSE.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Fredrick Small (37), a European, was charged with deserting the Workhouse. The accused was found loitering in the street, without any visible means of subsistence and was therefore declared a vagrant, and sent to the Workhouse. Some time last week he obtained permission to go out in search of work, and promised to return in the evening. He was subsequently arrested in Poona. The accused only said he did not know how he got to Poona. He was sentenced to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Lang, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Guider charged Panchan Mahadeo, a pan shop-keeper in Hornby Road, with having in his possession and with selling cocaine without a license. Mr. M. Dalal, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that on Monday morning in consequence of certain information received, a man was sent to the accused's shop with marked coins to purchase two packets of cocaine. On the signal being given, the accused's shop was searched, when twelve packets of cocaine, besides the two that had been sold to the man, were found concealed under a plank. The Pleader for the defence said that the packets must have been put there by someone on purpose. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 on each charge.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Mills Company, Ld.

The first annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Hornby Road, Bombay, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas presiding.

The following directors' report was read:—

"Your directors beg to submit for your adoption their first report of the progress made by your Company since its registration on 15th August last together with the audited balance sheet for the period ending 30th June 1908. Your directors feel pleasure to report that all the 800 shares have been subscribed and that there have been inquiries from different quarters for further shares being subscribed. With a view to meet this demand the directors have already resolved under the power vested in them by the Articles of Association of the Company to increase the capital of the Company from Rs. 8,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 by the issue of 200 additional shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The first call of Rs. 250 per share has been declared and made payable on or before 31st July 1908. The agreement between the Company and Lalji Naranji and Murarji Narotam of Lalji, Murarji and Company appointing them Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and drawn up as set out in the schedule to the Articles of Association of the Company was duly executed on 5th September 1907. Land measuring about 11 acres and 15 gunthas has been purchased for the site of the Mills at Sholapur. The foundation of Mill buildings was laid at Sholapur on 11th December 1907, but the regular building work was laid at Sholapur on 11th December 1907, but the regular building work was proceeded with since middle of March 1908. The building work has been entrusted to R. S. Manji Rajoji under the supervision of the Company's Architects, Messrs. Mistri and Bhedwar. Major portion of the buildings has been completed and the directors hope to get the roofing and other work ready by September next. While preparing plan the directors have kept in view future extension of Mill buildings for location of additional machinery if added later on. Your directors have ordered out engines, boilers, necessary preparatory machinery and accessories. Some portion of the machinery has already arrived and the rest will commence to be delivered from September next in terms of contracts. The erection of machinery is to be attended to by experts from the makers. In order to facilitate delivery of machinery, stores, coal, cotton, etc., and to save cartage and risk of breakage the directors have decided to erect a siding from the Railway Company's yard at Sholapur into your Mill compound which is adjacent to the Railway Station. Negotiations relating to this matter are being carried on with the Railway Company concerned."

The above report was adopted together with the Balance Sheet. The two retiring directors, Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Chaturbhuj Morarji, were re-elected, and the auditors were also reappointed. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

Before a Royal Commission on the pearling industry, which has been sitting at Brisbane, a witness stated, the "British-Australasian" says, that eight years ago he had laid 100,000 shells in the neighbourhood of Friday Island. The Japanese stole the shells. The matter was brought before the district court judge, who held that as pearl-shell oysters were wild animals, there was no penalty for stealing them.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th August give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

General rain has fallen during the week being heaviest in the hills, the north-western districts and Bundelkhand. The largest falls, in inches were:—Bijnor 9, Saharanpur 8, Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Muzeffarpore 6 and Meerut 5 3-4. A break is required in some of the western districts and in Bundelkhand but in the Benares division and north Oudh more rain is urgently required for rice. Sowing of autumn crops continue in several districts and late rice is being transplanted wherever the rainfall has been sufficient. Weeding of autumn crops and ploughing of land for spring crops continue. In the hills early crops are in ear and harvesting of "cheena" has commenced in Garhwal. All standing crops promise well except rice. Sugarcane has been slightly injured by insects in Saharanpur and floods in the Ganges and Jumna khadats (lowlands) have caused some damage in six districts. Markets are well supplied. Prices remain very high having fallen in 5 and risen in 2 districts. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. There is no scarcity of fodder or water.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief have decreased by 84,546 of whom about 20,000 are workers and 64,000 gratuitously relieved. Works still attract labour in Sitapur, Kheri and Bahraich and these districts contain over 54,000 of the 75,000 remaining workers. Gratuitours relief is being closed with valedictory doles in the Allahabad districts and is decreasing in Bundelkhand. Relief on a considerable scale is now confined practically to Mirzapur and North Oudh. The condition of the people is satisfactory. Cholera still continues in several districts but is less virulent. There is some increase in fever and quinine continues to be widely distributed free of cost in all distressed districts. There are 2,570 persons on private works. The numbers on Government relief are:—on relief works 68,207; on aided works 6,746; dependants, 21; on gratuitous relief, 488,236; in poor-houses, 2,148; total 565,358. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich, 130,744; Kheri, 93,359; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 79,769; Gondal, 62,896; Sitapur 42,002. Prices:—in the hills 5 to 7; Bundelkhand 9 1-4 to 10 3-16; Mirzapur 4 to 10; Kheri 9; Benares 9 1-2; elsewhere 10 to 12 3-4 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

The rainfall was good throughout the Province. Prices have shown a slight downward tendency. Wheat and barley are selling dearer than scarcity rates at Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Amirtsar. Prices of other foodgrains are generally at or above scarcity rates. Sowings of autumn crops are generally good to average. Insects are damaging maize and hemp in parts of Sialkote and sugarcane in Shahpur. Some damage has been done to crops by excessive rain and floods in Jhang, Multan and parts of Shahpur. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is scarce in the Indus Valley and in Mianwali owing to heavy floods. Green grass is plentiful throughout the province. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain beneficial to standing crops and autumn sowings has fallen throughout the Province. Harvesting of extra spring crops in Bannu and autumn sowings in Peshawar and Bannu still continue. The condition of standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average everywhere and the outturn is expected to be up to the average. Fodder and water are sufficient. Irrigation from all the canals in the Province and from hill torrents in the Dera Ismail Khan district is satisfactory. All the rivers are in flood. The health of the people is good but cholera has broken out in certain villages of the Swabi and Charsadda tahsils and seasonable fever is prevalent in the Mardan tahsil. The condition of cattle is fair except in some villages in the Marwat tahsil of Bannu and the Nowshera Kalan in the Peshawar district. Prices are slightly rising in Bannu but are stationary elsewhere. Prices:—wheat 9 1-16 to 13; gram 9 13-16 to 13; maize 11 1-4 to 17; bajra 11 to 12 3-4 and barley 15 11-16 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Almost general rainfall has continued throughout Rajputana. The maximum amount was in Sirohi 6·78 inches and the minimum in Tonk 78 cents. Standing crops have been damaged by excessive rain in Mewar, Alwar and Bharatpar and slightly in Kishangarh and Merwara. Agricultural operations are retarded from the same cause in many places and a break is now needed though the rain on the whole has made future prospects very satisfactory. The condition of cattle is good except that cattle-disease is reported in parts of Mewar and Merwara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally falling. The special public works have been closed in Bharatpur and the numbers now employed in Karauli and Dholpur are small.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rain was general and a break is urgently needed in Gwalier. Sowing is in progress and weeding has been started in Baghelkhand. Weeding is in progress elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for spring crops in Indore, Gwalior and Bhopawar. Operations are impeded in Gwalior owing to incessant rain. Damage to standing crops is reported from parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle-disease is prevalent in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder is sufficient throughout. Prices are fluctuating in Rutlam and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Relief has been closed in nearly all States in Bundelkhand Prices:—Indore 9 1-2 to 10 and the Bhopawar Agency 8 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on work 3,500; on gratuitous relief 1,500. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 250. In Indore State—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 22,000. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 5; on gratuitous relief 245. In the Bhopawar Agency, Manpur—on works 9; on gratuitous relief; 76. Figures for the Gwalior Residency area have not been received.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continued cloudy and rainy. The harvest fails (from 4 to 5 1-2 inches) were registered at Damoh, Mandla Raipur and Bilaspur, Nimar, Chhindwara, Betul, Wardha, Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal received below 1 inch of rain. In the remaining districts the rainfall measured from 1 1-4 to 2 1-2 inches. Sowings of gram, til and kutki still continue in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Raipur and the Vindhyan districts. Weeding is in progress but a break is needed to facilitate operations in the northern districts. Transplantation and thinning operations continue in the rice districts. Fields are being prepared for winter crops in Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and Yeotmal. Standing crops are generally in good condition but excessive moisture is likely to cause damage to cotton and juar crops on low-lying lands in Nagpur, Chanda and Seoni; to juar and til in Saugor and Damoh and to rice and til in Jubbulpore. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices—wheat fell by 1/4 to 1 seer per rupee in Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Betul and Nagpur and rose by 1/4 seer in Drug. Gram became cheaper by 1/2 seer in Narsinghpur and Nimar and dearer by 1/2 seer in Raipur. Rice fell by 1/2 and 1/4 seer in Mandla and Drug respectively. Juar was sold cheaper by 1 seer in Nagpur.

Feudatory States.—General rain continued in all the States. Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, Raj-Nandgaon, Kanker, Sarangarh, Jashpur and Korea received from 2 to 3 inches and the remaining states from 4 to 5 inches. Sowings of autumn crops are almost completed. Weeding, transplantation and thinning are in progress. Crops are reported to be a doing well except in Kawardha where cotton, til and kodon on heavy soils have suffered slightly from continuous rainfall. Fodder and water are sufficient. Wheat rose by 1-2 to 1 seer per rupee in Sarangarh, Sirguja and Korea and gram by 1/2 seer in Sirguja. Rice fell by 1/4 to 1 seer in Raj-Nandgaon, Sarangarh and rose by 1/2 seer in Sirguja. Kodon was sold dearer by 1/2 seer in Kawardha and Raj Nandgaon.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The rainfall was general and continuous throughout the Province and in some districts a break is much needed. There are signs of abatement in intensity of distress and measures are being adopted for the gradual reduction of village relief in the districts of the Jubbulpore division. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Slight damage from caterpillars is reported in the rice tracts in Seoni. Prospects are favourable. The numbers on village works in Damoh have fallen. In Mandla the opening of village works has been sanctioned to provide employment for persons on the list near their homes. The numbers on contract works show an increase in some districts, and those employed on the Nagpur—Itarsi Railway in Betul still continue to rise. The number on village gratuitous relief has expanded and relief to weavers in Nagpur continues to increase. Fodder and water are ample. The condition of cattle is fair. Private charity is active. Prices are steady or slightly easier. The public health is good. The numbers on relief are:—on relief, works 1,196; weavers 14,948; on gratuitous relief 30,982; total, 47,126.

The Bombay Reports has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief during the week was 702,417, a decrease of 99,899.

THE VALUE OF WHITE COAL.

"Mountainous countries are ill adapted for convenience in travel and transport, but, as some compensation for this drawback, Nature has endowed them with a signal benefit of another and equally important kind," says "Nature." "She has placed at the disposal of the inhabitants a form of energy which is not only readily utilisable, but in the majority of instances is cheap and plentiful, and, it may be added, is also picturesque.

"The numerous steams of water which streak the mountain sides like veins of silver ore, or which

'like a downward smoke,
Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn,'

spread themselves over the ledges of precipitous cliffs, possess a wonderful commercial value. They are, indeed, to be reckoned among the most utilitarian assets and resources of a country, side by side with coal, iron, and other such serviceable minerals, while they possess the additional advantage that their application to industrial purposes is readily effected, and is almost as unlimited in scope as the supply is, apparently, inexhaustible.

LA HOUILLE BLANCHE.

"The French have poetically referred to the latent wealth of these mountain streams as la houille blanche (white coal), and coal they surely are, to all intents and purposes, for when diverted into proper channels do they not serve to actuate wheels and vanes, motors and turbines, setting in useful motion a wide range of plant and machinery as effectively as coal itself, without the complicated series of transformations required before the latter is converted into horse power units?

"The study, then, of so valuable a source of industrial energy is almost an obvious duty on the part of the countries thus enriched. Not until within the last fifteen or twenty years, however, has this duty become definitely recognised as a national obligation deserving of governmental support. At the present time in France, Switzerland, and Italy, three countries enclosing or bordered by lofty mountain ranges, there are organised commissions, subsidised by their respective Governments, for the purpose of collecting data and establishing records of the various changes in flow and level of mountain streams.

HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES.

"In Italy the initiation of systematic hydrographical research dates from 1890, when Zoppi was commissioned to study successively the Aniene, the Nera, the Velino and their principal affluents. The Swiss hydrographical service was inaugurated by a federal decree of 1895. France did not recognise her obligation until, eight years later, an instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, dated March 25, 1903, set upon a proper footing the study of questions affecting the assessment of hydraulic power in mountainous regions and the utilisation of the energy therein contained by the regulation of channels or of the water itself.

"The hydrological service thus established was first allocated to the Alps, to be extended later to the Pyrenees, and ultimately, if it be considered desirable, to the whole country. Its programme comprises, first, the purely physical investigation of watercourses and their basins from a geographical, meteorological, and hydrographical point of view; and, secondly, the economical study of questions involved in the utilisations of the energy produced."

Mr. Ellis Griffith has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to empower a court of summary jurisdiction to dispose of dogs which have been ill-treated. It deprives the owner of the custody of the dog he has ill-treated, and gives the Court power to hand it over to any recognised society for the protection of animals, provided that, under no circumstances, shall the dog be used for the purpose of vivisection or other experiments.

An extraordinary plague of moths descended on New York the other night. They came—billions of them, the "Mail" says—from New England, where during the last few days they have been destroying the crops, and for hours swarmed through the entire city, invading in myriads restaurants, hotels, and private houses almost choking late diners, and falling in millions until the streets were thickly covered with white-winged insects. The moths invaded the composing-rooms of the New York "Times", stopping work, and they hovered like an endless cloud over the whole of Broadway and Fifth-avenue as far as the Battery, a distance of fully eight miles.

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Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA, CEYLON. MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"X. Y. Z.," Broach.—Whilst sympathising with you we cannot but think the Collector is the best judge of his subordinates' qualifications for promotion.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1908.

TIMELY ADMONITION.

WE heartily approve of the action of Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who during his recent tour gathered together the leading citizens of Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and read them a poignant little homily on the present situation. We believe in giving timely warning, in letting people know the risks they run, and the probable results of their actions. That being done, they cannot afterwards plead ignorance, or complain of unfair treatment. From Home come many admonitions that we resort not to harsh measures in dealing with evils which present themselves; and it is urged that the utmost leniency shall be exercised whenever possible. But severe diseases require severe remedies, and, though it is well to temper justice with mercy, we cannot approve of any attempt to tie the hands of its administrators in this country, or to interfere with the man on the spot, who is best judge of the symptoms and best able to prescribe for the disorder. Sir John Hewett makes no secret as to the means he intends to adopt in dealing with any outbreak of sedition in his province: and we trust his hands may be strengthened to perform the task, and that those who administer the law as well as those who set it in operation will join with him in carrying his resolution into effect. "So long as I am in charge of these provinces," said Sir John, "I mean to employ all the power that the legislature has given me to maintain law and order, and to suppress disorder and sedition. I can assure you I am in earnest in this determination." Sir John refused to regard the present position in any but its most serious light. It "aims at nothing short of revolution. Nothing is gained by shutting one's eyes to this fact." What other interpretation can be offered of the fact that emissaries from Bengal are, and have been for some time past, endeavouring to corrupt people in the large towns of the United Provinces?

It is not believed that in those provinces the disloyal movement has made much headway, but some very serious attempts to propagate sedition have been made. As an illustration Sir John read the text of a pamphlet in which Punjabis were urged to raise a revolution, assassinate the English and cut off the expeditionary force against the Zakka Khels by destroying the lines of communications. The authorship of the pamphlet has fortunately been traced. Prescriptions for the manufacture of explosives have been found at Agra, similar in many respects to those discovered in the houses of the Calcutta anarchists, and there is reason to believe that agents of the Calcutta anarchists have been at work in the United Provinces. And the press has been corrupted. Ambiguously worded arguments designed to palliate, if not also to justify, the employment of the methods of anarchy, said the Lieutenant-Governor, have occasionally made their appearance, and in one instance veiled threats have been uttered, that means similar to those of the Bengal anarchists will be used in the United Provinces before long. The fact that the newspapers which write most violently are widely circulated, to His Honour's mind, shows that there is a considerable audience to whom writing of this character appeals. He has therefore decided to insist on the enforcement of the law in respect of seditious writings. He reminded his hearers that the offence was punishable by transportation for life. The High Courts have dealt with such cases with the utmost leniency in the hope that the sentences passed might prove a sufficient warning, and prevent the recurrence of offences of this nature, but the Judges, according to the one quoted by Sir John, have come to the conclusion that the warning has been misunderstood and have never been taken and remained unappreciated, but now people who deliberately set themselves to defy the law regarding sedition have only themselves to blame, if they do find that the Courts consider severe sentences are requisite to make the law deterrent.

Sir John Hewett did not merely tell his hearers of the personal consequences which would befal sedition-mongers. He was at pains to point out to his hearers the disastrous economic results which would accrue from a campaign of disorder. As he very accurately stated, it spells danger to all who have any stake in the country—the landlord, the trader and the professional man, and all who are interested in that industrial development. "If human society is to hold together in this country, if those who own property of any kind are to retain possession of it,—if all security is not to be destroyed, it is necessary to extirpate anarchists and anarchy from our midst. Then again he warned those who had the good fortune to be present that there can be no industrial development unless peace and quiet reign among us. "The difficulties of developing this country are being accentuated by the reputation it has recently gained for insecurity. . . I regret that to my own knowledge several enterprises in these provinces that rely on the provision of capital from England, the supply of which seemed assured less than a twelve-month ago, have had to be indefinitely postponed. This is the case in other provinces as well." The statement is incontrovertible, and it is nothing short of marvellous that prominent men such as Sir John Hewett addressed should require to be told that such is the case ; and that it should be found necessary to urge them in their own interests to join hands with the Government in preventing the disturbances of peace and quiet for which the United Provinces have for so long held an honourable and well-deserved reputation. In no other way can they secure the welfare of all classes of the country. Sir John's speech in no wise exaggerated the situation on the probable consequences of its continuance, and it may be profitably read by citizens of other provinces than those to whom it was originally addressed.

NEW BLOOD IN DIPLOMACY.

NOT the least interesting of the recent diplomatic promotions is that of Sir Fairfax Cartwright to succeed Sir William Goschen at Vienna. Sir Fairfax may regard himself as the child of fortune. Three months ago he was Mr. Cartwright and a mere Minister at Munich, where nothing of international importance ever happens, and from whence accession to ambassadorial rank seemed remote. However, the King's official birthday, June 26th, discovered him amongst the new Knights of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, which portended a bigger rise in the next round of vacancies. Sir Fairfax must himself be surprised at the rapidity of his promotion, seeing that he is still under fifty ; and that quite a number of better-known diplomats were "likelies" for the British Embassy in Vienna. As is so often the case Sir F. Cartwright is simply perpetuating the diplomatic traditions of his family. But an even more interesting announcement is that of the appointment of Sir Rennell Rodd to be the King's representative in Rome. Sir Rennell Rodd has been in the public eye for too many years to need any eulogism in India, but one fact has not hitherto been noted, and that is, that with Sir Rennell's appearance in Rome, Rodd will be added to the ambassadorial annals for the first time. This is an event of no importance, but it is one of considerable interest. In no branch of the Royal or Governmental Service does "a name" count for so much as in diplomacy. An attache's whole fortune may turn upon a statesman remembering the youngster's father. Sir William Goschen, as we pointed out the other day, owes his position to his elder brother, the late Viscount Goschen. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who leaves Teheran shortly to become Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, has many reasons to thank his father-in-law, Sir Francis Lascelles, who is to-day British Ambassador at Berlin. The late Sir Edward Malet's baronetcy was the reward of his grandfather's services in diplomacy. Mr. Percy Wyndham, who is about to go to Rome as Councillor of His Majesty's Embassy there, is the son of Sir George Wyndham, who was for many years in the diplomatic service. Our representatives at Paris, Rome, Copenhagen, Luxembourg, Fez, Christiania, Peru, Panama, Portugal, Roumania, St. Petersburg, Bangkok, Madrid and Brussels are every one the scions of diplomatic families, while our Ministers in Greece, Sir F. E. H. Elliot, is a member of that well-known F. O. clan whose head is now Viceroy of India. Sir Rennell Rodd may, therefore, be genuinely congratulated upon his arrival at the summit of diplomacy without the assistance of heredity and tradition. Sir Rennell owes his rise to brains alone. He was one of Jowett's most brilliant pupils during the day at Balliol of Lords Curzon and Middleton (Mr. Brodrick), of Lord Milner and the late Sir Clinton Dawkins We are no friends of patronage or "purchase" in the matter of Governmental appointments, but British Diplomacy has been too consistently successful to allow of severe criticism. We prefer to let well alone ; believing, as we do, that the British Diplomatic Service is the finest in the world. But for all that we are convinced that a little new blood, if only half a dozen times in a century, will do no harm.

OLYMPIC EXCELLENCE.

MR. EUSTACE MILES takes a broad and altruistic view of the rage for athletics that pervades the youth of the globe in this century. The Olympic Games now held in the White brand-new City of the dingy Metropolis, and filling columns of the daily papers, if not the seats of the Stadium, show what the champions of at least a dozen civilised nations can do in every kind of concentrated sport. The intense specialisation of athletic effort is objected to by Mr. Miles in a judicious article in a London contemporary. He, an athlete of a high type, holds that the influence of these Olympic Games will make for strengthening this tendency to specialising, for no man can hope to win in a contest unless he devotes his energies to training his muscles for that identical trial of skill. Whether such training will go to build up the general health and fitness of the individual, this competent judge doubts, and he even ventures the belief that it may be a positive handicap to that modicum of health and fitness which ordinary life demands if it is to be enjoyed. Rigid training entails development of certain muscles at the expense of others and requires the acquisition for at least a considerable period, of open-air habits that the normal man cannot hope will be compatible with his every day life, which after all is not play but work and a fight for a place of any kind. Mr. Eustace Miles suggests that after these entertaining and admirable Games are over some of the best athletes of the various nations engaged in them should compete in an amateurish way in the different sports that have been the glory of the "narrow specialists" who have "run" in them. The "ordinary healthy person" would be amused and interested and even benefited by such a spectacle. And he adds, let the price of seats be not only low enough to give the masses a chance of seeing these contests, but let there be a fair proportion of free seats as in the good old days of the real Olympic Games, when gate-money was not the aim and end of athletic sports. If a respect for the jewel of fair play result, Mr. Miles expects it will from the glorious display at the Games of the Franco-British Exhibition and if international friendliness be promoted, they will be well worth all the time, trouble and money expended on them so willingly by the nation. But that they will produce general fitness or even general athletic excellence this critic does not hope for there is about the Games "too much of the only-once-in-a-blue-moon-idea, too little, of the truly amateurish spirit of play, the blend of keenness and abandon that cannot be defined" for them to work out in benefit to the nation generally. The financial element is stronger than the spirit of romance in actuating the promoters of the Games. He himself had to pay for competing in his special department, the ancient game of Tennis, he had even to pay for the Court. Spectators who wanted to see the final match had to pay up their half sovereigns and look pleasant over the tax. This hardly popularises play, and does not suggest that the millions have any chance of sharing in national games where superlative excellence is rated so high and a general moderate level of skill is nowhere of import. Still the Olympic Games of 1908 will have done much, we think, to promote a healthy pursuit of athletics and will teach appreciation at their true value, of the sporting instinct of the nations taking part in them. Whether the old Roman spirit inspires the rulers of the Twentieth Century contest of skill and prowess hardly matters, if they have a fine ideal of their own and act up to it.

MR. A. H. MACKENZIE, of Aberdeen University, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Educational Service as Professor, Allahabad Training College, for Secondary Teachers,

WE understand that the responsibility for the delay in the despatch of the reply of the Corporation to Government's interrogatories *re* City Expansion lies at the door of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who may be expected to offer some explanation to the Corporation and to the public.

THE Secretary, British Indian Association, writes to the Calcutta papers to say that it was the friends and admirers of Sir Robert Rampini who held the meeting at the rooms of the British Indian Association to consider the question of presenting a valedictory address to him. The British Indian Association had no concern with the proceedings of this meeting.

THE news of the premature death of Sahebzada Shere Jumekhanji, the heir-apparent to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, has cast a deep gloom over Palanpur. All the State offices and schools were closed on Monday last. His Highness and the Sahebzada accompanied by a large number of Mahomedans, went to the Juma Masjid yesterday morning and performed the Ziyarat ceremony.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Their Lesson.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

To many people the presentation of prizes by Her Majesty to the winners of the Olympic Games decided to date was one of the most interesting features of the whole festival. At least there were no disputes, and that alone was much to be thankful for. The ceremony was impressive, and the winners must have felt proud as they advanced towards the Royal Box to the strain of "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Besides the regular winners, Dorando, who so nearly won the Marathon Race, was presented by the Queen with a gold cup as a personal recognition of his great effort. The little Italian received a great ovation and far better than if he had won the race. Hayes, the actual winner, did not get all the cheers he deserved, this being due to the general sympathy for Dorando and the disgust of the people over the unsportsmanlike sunning of Carpenter in the 400 metres. Dorando has since made his appearance on the Music Hall Stage, and it is said to be his intention to run as a professional in future. Many sportsmen will be sorry at this, and it does not conform with the general ideas of what a runner so honoured ought to do.

MORE RECORDS.

The last day of the games led to more new records and the meeting has certainly been a wonderful one. As anticipated, the Americans did not turn out against Halswelle in the 400 metres, and he was indulged with a walk-over. Good performances were the order in the hop, step and jump, J. T. Ahearne, (48ft. 11 1-4in.) C. J. G. McDonald (48ft. 5 1-4in.) and E. Larsen (47ft 2 3-4in.) all beating the Olympic record. Ahearne hails from Ireland, McDonald from Canada, and Larsen from Norway, so the United States did not shine in this. The Americans, however, were all there in the relay race and easily beat the German and Hungarian teams in the final, though not in such good time as when defeating the British Isles and Canadian teams the previous day. Sheppard ran the final relay, and as he won the opening heat on the first day of the games, he was the first and last man to break the tape at the games. The record performances were accomplished in the 1,500 metres swim and 110 metres hurdle race. The former proved a fine struggle, for after the three Britishers—Taylor and Battersby of England and Beaurepaire of Australia—had shaken off Scheff of Austria, they had a neck-and-neck race until the last length. The Australian then lost ground and Taylor's final effort enabled him to win by three yards. It was expected that he would go on for the full mile, but he was fairly done, and after turning and making one stroke, altered his mind and stopped. Battersby, however, continued for the full mile and did 24mins. 33 1-5secs., or nearly 10 seconds inside Billington's amateur record for England. Taylor's time for 1,500 metres was 22mins. 48 2-5secs., and his performances at the games have been remarkable.

A MARVEL.

The finalists for the 110 metres hurdle race were all Americans, and the time accomplished shows how our men are outclassed. A. B. Shaw hit his second hurdle, or he might have pushed F. C. Smithson, who reached the tape in 15secs. Nothing like this has ever been seen in this or any other country before and the winner is even better than Kraenzelin. He does not take his hurdles as our men do, but puts his front leg straight over, snapping the foot downwards directly it is over. His body does not rise much and his legs barely skim the hurdles, while needless to say, he is fast in between them.

THE LESSON OF THE GAMES.

The games have taught us many things. In the first place, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, France and Germany, all possess splendid runners, while Hungary, Norway, France and Sweden also have some capital jumpers. We still hold our own at long distances, omitting the Marathon Race, but do not commence to compare with the American at sprinting. True, the 100 and 200 metres were won by Britishers from over the sea and the 400 metres went to a Londoner, but save for Walker, Kerr, and Halswelle we made a poor show. The American sprinters (and, for that matter, middle and distance runners also) carry their body and arms so much better than the English runners, and in this we see the effects of instruction by skilled advisers. As to the field events, the performance of the English jumpers and weight-thrower was feeble. If we ever expect to hold our own against the Americans, our sports promoters must do something to encourage field events, while our sprinters must study how to carry the arms and body and not fight and struggle as they do.

CYCLING.

During the Olympic Games, Schillies of France finished first in the 1,000 metres race, but which was declared void, owing to the time limit being exceeded. This gave rise to some dissatisfaction, but the result of the World's championships at Leipsic on Sunday goes to show our men are all there. Victor Johnson confirmed recent good form by winning the one kilometre championship, and he was followed home by Jones of Wigan with Demangel of France third. The 100 kilometres race gave L. Meredith a chance to score his fourth win (a record) and incidentally make up for his hard luck in the corresponding distance at the Olympic Games. The race proved a very easy task for him and he beat his nearest rival, Janke of Denmark, by 5 laps in 1 hour 28 mins. 34 secs. Besides winning the championships, English riders were to the fore in other directions, Kingsberry beating Schillies of France in a stranger's scratch race, while Summers and Mathews accounted for the tandem event.

SWIMMIMG.

It was disappointing to find Daniels of America, De Halmay or Hungary (holder) and Taylor of England all absent from the 220 yards swimming championship. After the manner Taylor had outswum the Hungarian in the final relay (200 metres) of the team race at the Olympic Games he was strongly fancied, so that his non-appearance in particular was a matter for regret. In spite of the notable non-starters, the race still retained its International character, as Beaurepaire of Australia Radmilovic of Wales and Deckrell of Ireland, finished as written with Kail and Castile of England completing the field. Taylor turned up for the 500 yards championship at Manchester on Wednesday and none of the other competitors were able to extend him and he scored easily in 6mins. 14secs. The English record is 6mins. 7 1-5secs. by the late Barney Kieran of Australia, and so well is Taylor now swimming that he may probably get inside these and other figures before long. Battersby proved second best, just beating Beaurepaire for the place, and he ought to give Taylor a great race for the mile championship, after his record performance at the Stadium.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The match between W. Growcott of Bunberry, England, and A. B. Postle of Australia, for the world's professional sprint championship ought to do something to revive professional running. There was no question about the genuine nature of the struggle and fully 10,000 spectators paid to see the match, which was over 130 yards for £200 a side and a purse of £150. The men ran on grass and the time was 12 3/5 secs. while Postle's advantage at the tape was about 18 inches. This is good running, but a long way off the speed shown by some of the old time cracks. W. Johnson, for instance, having run 130 yards in 12 1/8 secs at Fenham Park in 1867, while Harry Hutchins covered 131½ yards in 12 2/5 secs at Sheffield in 1882.

CRICKET.

Fine weather means big scores and this has been amply proved of late. "Ranji" delighted the spectators during the Sussex v. Surrey match by playing a splendid innings of 200 and his chief hits were twenty 4's. It is about the best innings he has played this season and his reception on returning to the pavilion must have delighted him very much indeed. The big score considerably improved his average and raised it to 46·79. Writing of average, C. B. Fry has gone to the head of the batting table, his figures for 14 complete innings being 823 runs, average 59·07.

Needham of Derbyshire has now joined the notable band of batsmen, who have made a century in both innings of a match and this he accomplished against the bowlers of Essex. This did not prevent Essex from winning, the victory being partly due to Freeman (J.), a new comer, who made 92 not out. Habbs (106) alone made any sort of show against Kent in the match at Blackheath, the rest of the Surrey batsmen only making 66 runs in the second innings. Another centurian was Bowley of Worcester, who obliged with 106 against Hampshire. Perhaps the most meritorious of recent three figure innings was the 109 made by Wilson of Yorkshire against Derbyshire. The merit of this will be better appreciated when it is pointed out that this is his first three figure effort in county cricket. As Newstead also took 6 wickets for 43 runs in the first innings of Derbyshire it will be gathered that new blood is well to the fore in the Yorkshire eleven.

The Kent eleven takes a bit of stopping just now and the latest triumph was over Gloucestershire, Faiservice met with great success and took 7 wickets for 50 and 6 for 64 besides hitting up 55 runs in the only innings he had.

Other notable performances this week were the innings of 111 by Sharp of Lancashire against Essex and the splendid batting of C. J. B. Wood of Leicestershire against Notts, the latter, making 171 before being dismissed. Hayward (164) and Hayes (136) were seen to great advantage against Sussex and no fewer than 1,128 runs for the fall of 18 wickets were seen in this match.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

The Australian cricketers must be enjoying a laugh over the want of backbone shown by the Advisory Committee. Early in the month this body passed a resolution to the effect that the Australians would be welcome here in 1909, except they were willing not to participate in the proposed triangular tournament. How the Australians flatly refused to be forced into this is now well known, so that a deadlock was reached. A way out has been found by the complete surrender of the Advisory Committee as shown by the following resolution proposed by J. Homer of Lancashire and seconded by G. L. Jessop of Gloucestershire. "That the Advisory County Committee request the M.C.C. to invite the Board of Control in Australia to send a representative team to England in 1909." Subsequently the M.C.C. expressed approval and cabled an invitation, so that we shall now anticipate a visit from the Australians next season. In the meanwhile many people will wonder what about the proposed Imperial Tournament and if the Australians anxiety about L. S. D. is to kill Mr. [illegible]'s splendid scheme.

THE TURF.

Everyone was delighted when Princess De Galles carried the Royal Colours to victory in the Ham Stakes on the opening day of the Goodwood meeting. His Majesty was present to see the daughter of Gallinule score and it is to be hoped, for the good of the Turf, she will turn out a real smasher and not disappoint as did Perrier. The Stewards Cup always proves a popular race on the opening day, and this time it was a battle between animals belonging to two brothers. A good favourite was found in Poor Boy, but Mr. S. B. Joel's crack was beaten into second place by Elmstead, the property of J. B. Joel and starting at 20 to 1.

Royal Realm accomplished a splendid performance by carrying 9st. 3lbs. in the Gratwicke Stakes and only failing by a head to beat Courtesy (8st) second in the Oaks. Mr. Hall Walker, however, got some satisfaction through the easy win of White Eagle in the Sussex Stakes.

The White Knight was expected to secure the Goodwood Cup of 20 sovs. with 1,000 sovs. added, but the distance—two miles and a half—is hardly long enough for Mr. Wyndham's great stayer to show his very best form. He was leading close home, but Radium and Torpoint then joined issue and the former won by a neck, while the White Knight was two lengths away. Another upset was the defeat of Princess De Galles in the Prince of Wales' Stakes. Lord Rosebery's Attic Salt (receiving 5lbs.) beating His Majesty's filly by a neck.

THE OLYMPIC REGATTA.

Canada has not done very well at the Olympic Regatta, the pair and four going under the English crews on the opening day, while Scholes and Bowler failed to survive their seats in the sculls on the second day. The Canadian eight, however, managed to beat Norway, but went under, after a capital race when opposed by Great Britain (Leander). The other British crew (Cambridge) met the Belgians, and the visitors proved the better and they must have a big chance for final honours. McCulloch beat Levilsky (Hungary) and Blackstaffe defeated Von Gaya (Germany) in the sculls and so qualified for the final. More home successes were gained in the pairs and fours, Great Britain, as represented by Leander defeating the German pair and Holland four in the semi-final.

So far as the finals on the last day were concerned the greatest interest centred, of course, on the eights. Most [illegible] felt that if the Belgians succeeded in defeating Leander it might be necessary to revolutionise our style of rowing. As it turned out, however, the Leander crew proved equal to the occasion. They were a length and a half ahead at the half distance and ultimately beat their plucky opponents by two and a half lengths, finishing amidst a great demonstration of enthusiasm. The veteran Henry Blackstaffe beat McCulloch in the sculls and victory falling to the home crews in the pairs and fours, the United Kingdom could claim success in every event of the Olympic Regatta of 1908.

THERE has died at Louvigne du Desert, near Rennes, at the age of eighty-eight, a woman named Georgese, who in 1857 was sentenced to death for poisoning her husband and two children with phosphorous. The Empress Eugenie, happening to visit Rennes Prison with the Emperor, intervened to save the condemned woman from the guillotine, and her sentence, the "Chronicle" says, was commuted to one of imprisonment for life. In 1887, after thirty years' detention, she was set free by President Carnot.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY.

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVITED.

Huge Scheme of Public Works Contemplated.

EXPERT ADVISERS ENGAGED.

BULGARIAN AND GREEK FEUDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Gabriel Effendi, the new Turkish Minister for Public Works, in an interview with the Paris "Temps," says: "I have telegraphed to England and France for specialists to help in a great scheme for road making and irrigation in Turkey, assisted by foreign capital."

LATER.

Hostility between Bulgarians and Greeks in Macedonia continues.

Official despatches from Athens complain bitterly of Bulgarian attacks on villagers and of attempts to force them to abandon their patriarchist faith.

The despatches also declare that the Bulgarians do their utmost to foment trouble and that their acquiescence of the new regime is merely a blind.

FIRE ON A DUTCH STEAMER.

Panic Ends in Many Deaths.

OUTBREAK EVENTUALLY SUBDUED.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

A fire broke out at sea on the Dutch steamer "Amstelland," carrying 299 passengers, from South America to Portugal, France and Holland. Despite the efforts of the captain, a panic ensued, and 20 passengers made a rush and boarded the life-boats. One of the passengers, who was demented, cut the ropes and all were precipitated into the sea. Six were drowned and the others clung to the vessel and were taken on board again when the fire was extinguished.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

Record Training commenced.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Great cavalry manœuvres have begun on Salisbury Plain on an unprecedented scale. They will last for a fortnight.

ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

Opening Ceremony at Dresden.

ROYAL SUPPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Esperanto Congress has opened at Dresden in the presence of the representative of the King of Saxony and delegates from various Governments. Cheering, lasting some minutes, greeted the inventor, M. Zamenhof.

The delegates in their speeches dwelt on Esperanto as a world language.

NAVAL LOAN SCHEME.

Scepticism Prevalent.

LONDON, AUGUST 18

The newspapers and city men are sceptical regarding the Naval Loan scheme.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Great Depression Experienced

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Trade depression is being experienced in America similar to that in Great Britain. American imports for the past seven months show a decrease of over fifty millions sterling and exports of nearly eighteen millions.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Welcomed at Mussoorie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 18.

Replying to an address of welcome by the Mussoorie Board, the Lieutenant-Governor referred to the money difficulties the Municipality are in, and mentioned that Government would give a subsidy of Rs. 25,000 a year for the next six years towards sanitation. The cost of the Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Municipality mentioned, was beyond the estimate—about two lakhs. His Honour thought Government experts were somewhat to blame for this, but he could not accept the view of the Board that Government should pay the excess. He also could not support the proposals for levying a toll on pedestrians, but he sanctioned an increase of tolls the local Government is competent to sanction. Referring to two tramway schemes. His Honour said general approval was already given to the proposed electric tramway from Dehra, and that the question of aerial tram from Rajpui to Landour Bazar could not be taken up until it was seen whether the former scheme was practicable.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Arabindo Ghose Defence Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

Some Indian residents of France have subscribed £50 to the Arabindo Ghose Defence Fund.

Passing Trains Stoned.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

A small Bengali boy, named Abinash Chunder Dhur, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. D. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, to receive eight stripes, for throwing stones at passing trains.

Arrest of Students.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

The "Bengalee" says that Turylucha Nath Chakravati, Benode Behari Chakravati and Jadu Nath Dass, students of Saterpara, were arrested on Sunday last at Naraingunge and bail was refused.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Madras Case.

FURTHER CHARGE RESUMED.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 18.

In the course of the hearing of the second charge of inciting sedition against Ethiraj Surendranath Arya, the Rev. L. P. Larsen, examined for the defence, said he had known accused fairly intimately for the last five years and had met him frequently and talked to him freely on social, religious and other topics. He had met him in company of several Europeans, but had never heard any expression from him which led him to think his feelings towards Europeans inimical. He had an impulsive and enthusiastic temperament which might be judged by people not acquainted with him intimately as not in keeping with his general character. Accused thought his mission in life was to do his best for his country.

Subsequently Mr. Osborne announced that he received instructions from Government to enter a "nolle prosequi" under the Code and that can only be done by the Advocate-General who is now away from Madras. Mr. Osborne said his intention was, however, clear. If his Lordship would grant him permission under Section 494 to withdraw the case he was prepared to do so under Section 333. If "nolle prosequi" was entered accused would only be discharged unless the Court otherwise directed. Under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, withdrawal of the case would amount to an acquittal.

His Lordship had no objection to Mr. Osborne withdrawing the case. His Lordship acquitted the accused.

The "Bande Mataram."

STATEMENT BY ARABINDO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18,

The "Empire" publishes an interview with Arabindo Ghose in which the latter says:—"I certainly have edited the 'Bande Mataram,' but this I only did on different occasions, when Bepin Bapu—meaning Bepin Pal—first edited it, and I will state now once and for all I never, never did occupy its editorial chair."

KUSHTIA SHOOTING CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

The Kushtia shooting case ended yesterday. The jury retired at 3-30 p.m., and after a brief consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" on all charges.

They also added that they entirely disbelieved the evidence of the approver, and that the weapon and bullets used must have been different.

The Judge, agreeing with the verdict, acquitted and discharged the three accused.

THE NAWAB OF DACCA.

State of Health Unsatisfactory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18

The "Englishman" reports, that the state of the health of the Nawab of Dacca is causing some anxiety. Colonel Campbell is in attendance.

NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Laying of Foundation-stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18

Sir Andrew Fraser yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the new Provincial Agricultural College at Bhagalpur.

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Director of Agriculture, in asking Sir Andrew to lay the stone, gave a brief description of the buildings, referred shortly to the policy which Government have in view for the development of the Agricultural Department, of which the building of the College formed a very important part, and also showed the great development which had been made in the organisation of the department during His Honour's Lieutenant-Governorship.

FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

The Indus Falling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

Latest reports from Dera Ghazi Khan show that the city bund, which may be described as the inner line of defence against the floods, has been breached. The Indus has, however, fallen slightly, and until this last embankment is submerged there is still hope that the worst may not happen. Any further extension, however, of the flooded area must result in the collapse of houses in the greater part of the city itself.

LAHORE, AUGUST 18.

The Jhelum has done considerable damage to Ahmadabad Town, about 12 miles from Pind-Dadan Khan, which has undergone the same fate as Dera Gazi Khan.

The old town has nearly disappeared, with the exception of few huts, which stand on a high mound.

The construction of a new Ahmadabad has been started, at about a mile and a half from site of the old.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Viceroy's Weekly Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The following is the main portion of this week's famine telegram, to the Secretary of State:—

There has been a further reduction of 85,000 in the numbers of those in receipt of State relief. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where relief operations exist on a considerable scale, they are now confined to five districts. In Central India there has been a reduction of 15,000, and operations have been practically closed, except in Rewa and Indore. In the remainder of the affected areas there is not much change.

Good rain has fallen in nearly all parts of the country, and prospects continue favourable generally.

THE UNITED PLANTERS.

Appointment of Specialist.

NEW COFFEE DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 18.

The annual meeting of the United Planters' Association was resumed this morning.

Doctor Adolf Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore, delivered an interesting address on the subjects of the quality of coffee and the availability of bonemeal as a fertiliser.

A resolution was passed, promising a contribution of Rs. 3,000 annually, for five years, towards the cost of employing a special scientific officer. Various Governments have promised Rs. 4,500, and it is hoped that the Madras Government will contribute the balance necessary, and will arrange for the engagement of a suitable expert.

Some very interesting statements were made regarding the successful growt of rubber in Travancore and Cochin.

LATER.

In the afternoon the United Planters discussed methods of popularising coffee in consuming countries for the purpose of joining in the scheme now under consideration in London, and of providing also for work in Eastern markets.

The Association resolved to ask Government to impose a duty of three annas per hundredweight on all coffee exported, the money thus raised to be placed at the disposal of a strong committee appointed on lines similar to those of the Indian Tea Cess Committee in Ceylon.

The meeting resumes to-morrow.

RECENT DARING DACOITY.

Two Arrests Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 18.

Two of the dacoits concerned in the dacoity committed on Sunday evening, when Rs. 20,000 worth of jewellery was carried away, were arrested to-day in the Bombay Trading Corporation's Saw Mills. They have both been identified by the complainants. No property has yet been recovered. This is satisfactory work as other armed robbers' crimes have remained undetected.

MR. J. BENTON.

Services Extended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an extension of two years to Mr. J. Benton in his appointment of Inspector-General of Irrigation. The three years for which he was originally appointed would expire next January, but his services as expert in irrigation have proved of such high value to the Government of India that they desire to retain him for a further period, considering the important works that are being undertaken in the Punjab and other provinces. The wisdom of this decision cannot be questioned, thinks the "Pioneer."

THE First Lord of the Admiralty asked whether, "in view of the naval preparations on the other side of the North Sea," he would consider the need for expediting the contract for the works at Rosyth, has replied that the contract time for the competition of the works having been determined recently after consideration, he is not aware of any such change in the circumstances as would justify him in reopening the question. The Admiralty have given notice to the tenants of Rosyth and Orchardhead that they intent to take possession of the land after the present crop is reaped.

MURDER BY A RAJA.

Strictures by the Judge.

8 ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

Judgment was delivered on Monday by Mr. D L. Johnson, Sessions Judge of Rai Bareli, on the extraordinary murder case from Sheogarh. The accused were 13 servants of the Raja of Sheogarh, a wealthy taluqdar of Oudh, and they were charged with having beaten to death with lathis a Brahman who had made himself obnoxious to their master. Eight of them were found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, but the others were acquitted.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Johnson said that undoubtedly the riot was the direct result of the Raja's order, though his instructions were exceeded and the Brahman was killed instead of being severely beaten only. In his endeavours to save his credit and his men, the Raja had the audacity to try and bribe Captain Dykes, Civil Surgeon. The Judge called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the conduct of the Raja, who, he said, was unworthy of the magisterial powers he exercised.

A NEW BOGIE TRAIN.

Constructed at Lallagooda,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 18.

A new train has just been completed in the Workshops of His Highness the Nizam's Railway at Lallagooda. A trial trip was made yesterday evening with a couple of third class and composite as brake as far as Kazipet and back, a start being made at Secunderabad at 10 p.m. and returned at 9 a.m. This morning the acting Agent, Major Carew Smythe, R. E. Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mr. C. P. George, the originator of the idea; Mr. Hoskin, his first assistant designer of bogies; Mr. W. Gaye, Traffic Manager; Mr. L. H. Sewell. Second Assistant Loco. Superintendent; Mr. H. J. Dunlop, First Assistant Traffic Manager; and Mr. E. M. Burn, Second Assistant Accountant, went by the train. The new bogies have a neat appearance and will be a welcome addition to the already existing rolling-stock of the Railway. There are many important features in connection with the bogies. The first is the care and attention to comfort. The upholstery work in the first class is of maroon- morocco with ornamental brass fittings, while the wood work is plain polished teak with lineruste ceiling.

The dimensions of the bogie are 60 feet long and 10 feet wide over the mouldings and 10 feet 6 inches over the handrail, the bogie wheel-base being 10 feet. The new carriages are fitted with vacuum automatic brakes and with passenger communication facilities, worked by brake in accordance with the rules of the Railway Board. The composite carriages are lighted with Pintsch's gas-roof-sand, and the sides are covered with non-conducting material so that sunshades are not required. There is very little difference between the first and second class in the way of comfortable travelling, while in the third a latrine is provided. The bogies run smoothly, and when the number under construction are ready for mail service between Wadi and Bezwada they are sure to be appreciated by the travelling public on the Nizam's Railway.

THE SAM RANIZAIS.

Generous offer to a Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

A sarai of twenty-seven shops has been built at Dargai by the Sam Ranizai "jirgas" near the new Swat Levy Post and presented to the Political Agent in trust for a new Swat Charitable Hospital. The rents of the shops, which have all been taken up by local traders, are to be credited to the funds of the Hospital as an endowment. The title deeds signed by the "jirgas" have been deposited in the Political Agent's office.

BEGGARS AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow me a small space in your largely circulated paper to draw (in good time) the attention of the Police Authorities of Bandra to the approaching Bandra Feast of the Church on the Mount (Bandra Hill) which falls on the 13th of next month and to ask that the influx of beggars into Bandra be prevented as much as possible. Beggars of all descriptions rush into Bandra, some days before the actual day the Feast is celebrated, and live about the main roads leading to the Mount for days together. Their presence in Bandra, I am sure, brings with it sickness and extra work on Municipal servants. Last year the number of beggars in Bandra was great, and people on foot were in a good many instances stopped on their way to and from the church by beggars and detained until such time they got alms given them. I refer to the Kattiawari caste of beggars in particular. I hope this will meet the eye of our energetic Police Inspector and that he will do all he can to prevent the usual rush of beggars into Bandra during the Feast.—Yours etc.,

CHIMBAI.

A REMARKABLE case has been investigated at Leigh Court. Thomas Taylor, of Hindley, claimed compensation for losing his son Henry killed at Bickershaw Collieries, Leigh; and a Mrs. Taylor, of Devonport, also appeared and claimed that the man was her husband, who deserted her four years ago. Both men had a scar on the chest. Mr. Justice Wills decided that there were two Henry Taylors, and awarded the father £50.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Lieutenant C. J. M. Thornhill, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st August.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Major A. A. P. Elphinstone, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major G. L. Carter, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Jacob, officiating in Command of the Quetta Infantry Brigade. Dated 1st April.

Captain C. L. Peart, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded, and Captain H. W. Ashburner, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain W. C. W. Hawkes, seconded as Registration Officer. Dated 13th June.

113th Infantry.—Major E. A. F. Redl, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Comuander; Captain L. R. Vaughan, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; and Lieutenant B. I. H. Adler, Double Gompany Officer. to be pro tem. 4tp Double Company Commander, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st August.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.—Captain A. L. Barrett, Double Company Officer, and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain C. G. Woodhouse. Double Company Officer, and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander; and Captain C. A. James, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain A. W. Chitty, seconded for employment on the Staff. Dated 29th March.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, AUGUST 18.—Capt. Kennedy, R. A., from England.

Lieut. Bethell, 118th Gurkhas, from Shillong.

Lieut. Mellor. Asst. Director of Farms, from Meerut.

Maj. Burlton, S.and T. Corps, from PeshaWar.

Col. Pinke, the Queen's Regt., from Agra.

Lieut.-Col. Shearer, I.M.S., from Sheikh Berdin.

Capt. Mackenzie, R. A. M. C., from Bareilly.

Lieut. Greenwood, R. H. A.. from England.

Lt.-Col. Hardy, 97th "D." Inf., from Home.

Capt. Rogers, 7th Gurkhas, from Home.

Col. Stafford, R. E., from Mhow.

Lt. Dunsterville, R. A., from Aden.

Lt. Elphinstone, 34th Poona Horse, from Aurangabad.

Lt.-Col. Stuarte, R. A. M. C., from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.—Capt. Kennedy, R. A., to Allahabad.

Lieut. Bethell, 118th Gurkhas, to England.

Lieut. Bellor, Asst. Director of Farms, to England.

Maj. Burlton, S. and T. Corps, to England.

Col. Pinke, The Queen's Regt., to England.

Lt.-Col. Shearer, I. M. S., to England.

Lieut. Gunn, 110th Mahratha L. I., to England.

Lt.-Col. Hardy, 97th "D." Inf., to Bolarum

Col. Stafford, R. E., to England.

Col, Murray, the Royal Scots, to England.

Capt. Webster, R. A. M. C., to Poona.

Lieut. Elphinstone, 34th Poona Horse, to England.

Capt. Nash, Adjt. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vol., to Bijapur.

Lieut. Greenwood, R. H. A., to Mhow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The undermentioned Officers, of the Army Veterinary Corps, proceed to England, on relief during the ensuing trooping season:—

Lt.-Col. E. E. Nuthall; Major H. T. Sawyer; Capt. W. Ludgate; Capt. R. C. Mathews and Lt. H. T. Ryan.

Lt.-Col. E. R. C. Butler, from England, has been ordered to relieve Lt.-Col. E. E. Nuthall.

The Supply and Transport school will open, at Rawalpindi, from the 1st September, and remain open, until the 31st May next for eth instruction of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, in supply and transport duties.

The following Officers have been appointed Instructors, at the School:—Lt.-Col. A. B. C. Williams, Major C. H. G. Moore, Major H. M. M. Brooke and Capt. M. Synge.

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have been pleased to permit officers under the Indian Military Leave Rules to retire, or resign, or reside out of India on becoming unemployed, and to be transferred to the Home establishment or to Colonial employment while on privilege or combined leave, without the same being converted into ordinary leave, and the consequent retrenchment of allowances in respect to the period of privilege leave.

THE British Consul has officially presented to the town of Biarritz an ambulance carriage, with all the latest improvements, given by King Edward to the hospital authorities as a souvenir of his stay at Biarritz. The official presentation was greeted with enthusiasm by the assembled crowds.

IN a reply to Mr. Essex, M.P., Mr. Lloyd-George says it is in contemplation to prohibit by law the use of hop substitutes in the brewing of beer in the United Kingdom. A Bill for the purpose will be introduced at an early date, provided general assent is secured to put it through during the autumn Session.

MR. G. J. WARDLE, M.P., addressing a meeting of railwaymen at Alfreton, said officialism was the railwaymen's worst enemy. Railway profits decreased, but official salaries increased. The number of officials on the railways was, he said, almost a scandal. The State could not manage worse than those who controlled to-day and could not invent a worse kind of officialism than they had on the railways.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE CORPORATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

IN an article headed "Culpable Indolence" the "Oriental Review" of August 12th points out that "the local Corporation which never lets slip an opportunity of boasting of itself as the premier Corporation of India, has received a sound rebuff from the Government, which it is hoped it will take to heart so that it may not be guilty of a similar delinquency in future." The paper further goes on to enquire what is the reason that the letter of Government in regard to the development of Bombay and subsequent reminders have remained unheeded up to date. "Is it then," the paper asks "our proverbial indolence and irregularity that have come in the way of despatching a speedy reply?" The real facts, if the "Oriental Review" cares to learn them, are that as early as April last a draft reply to Government was prepared and was submitted to a Sub-Committee of the Corporation in the following month, and that draft has been kept waiting ever since that date by a single member who, while unable to permit any work to proceed unless he himself plays an active part therein, is at the same time sufficiently busy or sufficiently dilatory by nature to find himself unable to control everything or to push work forward as fast as it ought to go. Efforts have been made ever since May to obtain from the Councillor in question some statement of approval of the draft or, failing that, some fresh written statement, embodying his views as to the reply to be given to Government. But all efforts have failed to remove the obdurate procrastination which it is to be regretted, is commencing to distinguish the public services of the gentleman in question. In consequence there is now every possibility of the Corporation being wholly unprepared with a reply by the date mentioned in the Government letter of reproof, and a draft which has already received the approval of several people, and which was ready nearly four months ago, will have been rendered quite useless. The "Oriental Review" concludes its article with the following words:—"It need not be mentioned that the Corporation will have no one but itself to blame if its inaction in the matter results in the Government sanctioning a scheme which may prove detrimental to some extent to the interests of the rate-payers." If for "itself" the paper had substituted the name of the member alluded to above, and for the words "its inaction" had written "his inaction" the general tenour of its remarks would have been far nearer the actual truth than it at present is.

MUSALMAN REPRESENTATION.

ONE of the most important and far-reaching questions now before Government is concerned with the lines upon which their future policy towards the Mahomedan community is to proceed. It would be idle to deny that the crisis through which India and the Indian administration are now passing has been the outcome of Hindu agitation and Hindu dissatisfaction: and when the history of the last few years comes to be written it will probably be conceded that one of the chief bulworks buttressing the Imperial and Local Government has been, and indeed is, the staunch fidelity which the bulk of the Mahomedan community has shown towards Government throughout the crisis. The reason for their attitude is not at first easy to discover. It may be a natural antipathy to the less virile but more intellectual race which within its myriad castes and sub-divisions of castes forms the bulk of the population of India; it may arise from the conviction that their own faith is more nearly akin to the faith of the authorities than any other creed in India: or it may arise from a certain innate sense of manhood which is naturally and inevitably drawn towards manhood in another race, even though the latter be a western and foreign race. In all probability an admixture of all three sentiments has engendered the noteworthy phenomenon of an entire community, which is brought into far closer contact with the Hindu than with the British, standing wholly aloof from intrigue and disorder. The phenomenon was nowhere more noticeable than in Bombay City during the recent riots. One can hardly contemplate with equanimity the probable condition of the City, if the more virile Musalman tribes had elected to go in for a campaign of disorder, no matter whether it was directed against British authority or Hindu co-resident; and one must experience a feeling of great gratitude to the leaders of the Mahomedan Community in Bombay, who set their faces so stornly against participation in the lawlessness which for fully a fortnight rendered portions of the Island practically uninhabitable.

And as in the City, so in the Presidency the followers of the Prophet have as a body held no communion with the forces of sedition and disorder, and the very latest word of one of their chief men has been in the nature of an exhortation to stand staunch by Government as they have done during the past five years. Shall they not be recompensed for their fidelity? The Government Resolution, which deals with the reforms of the District Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, seems to have aroused considerable feeling amongst them, and to be regarded as a scarcely adequate recompense for their past fidelity. I am not aware of the reasons underlying the pronouncement of Government in this matter, though I feel absolutely confident that Government have bestowed upon the facts of the case their most serious care and attention. But the fact remains that the community as a whole refutes the assertion of the Local Government that communal representation will engender animosities, and I should certainly be inclined to hold that the measures at present contemplated by Government for the protection of the interests of the Musalman population are likely to be of less practical value than a proper system of communal representation. The Muhammadans are at this moment waiting anxiously to see what Government are prepared to do for them, and are full of confidence that Government will bear in mind the fact that they have dissociated themselves almost entirely from the forces of unrest and disorder. It is sincerely to be hoped that Government will grant them every possible concession, and will do nothing to shake the faith which has already proved so valuable an asset to the ruling authority.

THE Rev. W. Forbes Leith, who has resigned the vicariate of Wattisham, which he has held for forty years, built the schools, and kept the church and churchyard in repair and order, mainly at his own expense. He commemorated Queen Victoria's jubilee by establishing a water supply for the village, and his wife officiated as organist, training the choir and superintending the Sunday-school.

JUBBULPORE NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, AUGUST 15.

RAIN, rain, nothing but rain! Has ever such a monsoon been known up here? The bungalows like those in Aden, (where by the way, on the few occasions when it rains, the residents have to pitch tents inside their bungalows!) are very far from being water tight.

Even in the Club on a wet day, one sees numerous tin baths dispersed about the rooms to catch the drippings from the various leakages: and it is indeed rare to meet anybody who can proudly boast "at any rate our roof does keep the rain out." "Apropos" of roofs, there is a story current, that the roof of one of the staff bungalows is so thin, that during the hot weather the occupants had to wear sola topees from sunrise to sunset to avoid sunstroke, and invitations to tiffin with them were accompanied by warnings to wear sola topees also!

We don't see much of the sun nowadays, and even in the mornings when wandering round one's compound, head covering of any sort is unnecessary; for in the intervals between the downpours the sky is almost invariably overcast. But when one is favoured with a fine afternoon, it is delightful to ride or drive out into the country round, everything is so beautifully fresh and green, and the Jubbulpore roads somehow are never bad. Unfortunately equestrians are greatly handicapped here now, as owing to the cotton soil, which when sodden is unsafe to ride upon, they have to keep entirely to the roads. A mounted paper chase was arranged sometime ago, but had to be given up for that reason.

The Polo players are having a disappointing time of it, for even if the mornings are fine, the rain has an annoying way of starting again in the afternoon, and often days go by without it being possible to play.

As the conditions out of doors are so unfavourable, it is difficult to get exercise, and soon we shall be reduced to skipping, the last resort of the energetically inclined. Indoors things are not much cheerier, one goes to the Club at an early hour, "faute de mieux," but really it must be depressing there, excepting for those fortunate beings who are Billiard or Bridge enthusiasts. Our Club is quite a big building, and besides the large reading-room sacred to the male members, there is a ladies drawing-room which is apparently never used until it becomes cold enough to sit over a fire. Instead everybody congregates on the narrow verandah, appropriately nicknamed the "bus," as the chairs are arranged in two long rows facing each other, with only sufficient room between for one person to walk. At each end of the verandah is a Bridge table, and every night without exception, at least two sets, comprised of both sexes, are seen steadily, playing. Upstairs is the men's Bridge room, where another enthusiastic set invariably disappear, and are not seen again, until the dinner hour approaches and, repeated salaams being received from their memsahibs, they at last reluctantly emerge.

The other day we had a concert at the Club which was well attended and proved a great success. Apparently the Jubbulpore people are far keener on Music than on the sister art of Dancing, for sometime ago a notice appeared in the Club proposing a dance on a certain date, provided enough names were put down. I looked at this notice daily, and was somewhat amused. On the second day four names appeared, after that not a single one was added, and finally the notice was removed. Needless to say the dance did not take place.

Sometime ago we had a Pagal Gymkhana, the King's Royal Rifles being "At Home." It was actually a fine afternoon, the best we had had for weeks. Every body turned up, and all spent a most enjoyable afternoon; it was quite a treat to see muslin and silk dresses and light hats again.

The musical ride was quite a pretty and novel sight. Another event new to me was the surprise Stakes, conditions being given out on the course at commencement of the race. The man rode at full speed to his partner, a lady dismounted, he gave her pencil and paper, on which she had to write on the spur of the moment, a breakfast, tiffin, and dinner menu, give the paper back to her partner, who remounted, and galloped back to the winning post: the [illegible] judged to be the best was accorded the prize, the first to arrive being given the preference.

At present a Billiard Tournament is in progress which gives much food for conversation.

Our next excitement is to be Amateur Theatricals, this will give amusing occupation to those who are taking part in them.

A word as to the Jubbulpore hired tongas,—really they are second to none in slowness of progression and discomfort. Usually the pony has a rooted objection to going in the direction wanted and starts jibbing; or else he stands stock still, and refuses to move until the driver gets out and pulls!

The ponies are all tiny and look wretched and starved: however these tongas are the only conveyances to be hired, and when one's trap or pony is "hors de combat," one must either descend to a tonga, or walk; and to walk in this weather is even more objectionable than being slowly and painfully lugged along (really there is no other word for it) by the Jubbulpore tonga pony.

It is delightfully cool here, and people are steadily returning from the hills: There are fresh arrivals every week. The only suitable ending to this letter is the remark with which I started it, "Rain, rain, nothing but rain!"

JODHPUR BIKANER RAILWAY.

JODHPUR, AUGUST 14.

The District Manager, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway in a Press Communique, dated 14th instant, states that, owing to heavy rains in the hills round Ajmer, the river Luni and its tributaries, the Guya and the Khari, which rise in these hills, came down in the high flood, on the 11th instant, submerging the Railway Line at the causeways, where these rivers cross the Railway.

Trains have, in consequence, not been able to run between Luni and Marwar Junction, since the 11th; but arrangements have been made to divert passengers, parcels and the mails, via Phulera, where the J. B. Ry. trains are detained to connect with R. M. Ry. down Mail.

The floods it is hoped will have gone down by the 15th, when communication with Marwar Junction will be re-established.

AN open verdict was returned by a coroner's jury at the Blind Asylum, Merrion, County Dublin—an institution conducted by the Sisters of Charity—in the case of a nun, Sister Mary Doyle, who was found drowned in a stream running through the asylum grounds. The medical evidence showed that the sister was not in a normal state of mind, and the jury recommended that greater supervision should be exercised over invalids.

MILL HANDS AND THE STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent strike of mill-hands by thousands last month in the City, and the determined attack made on European officials, together with the destruction of mill property calls for some serious steps being taken at an early date by mill proprietors, managers and agents to prevent a repetition of these disgraceful scenes. In the first place it may be asked who is going to pay for all the mill property wilfully destroyed by the misguided men and can the cost be recovered from them, or must the loss fall upon the shoulders of mill proprietors and shareholders? At any rate, the time has arrived for some powerful combination being set in motion by all the mills in Bombay for protection and for counteracting the work of the professional paid agitators who have taken a very mean advantage of the mill-hands and the mill Authorities and urged innocent men and women to endanger their lives by rangiug themselves on the side of disorder and rowdyism. These men and women seem to forget that the existence of the mills actually secures them their daily bread. The managers should, however, get to the very bottom of the recent strikes and find out the mischief-makers and instigators who must have benefited by the unrest. These unscrupulous men by circulating bare-faced falsehoods worked on the feelings of the docile ignorant mill-hands and brought about the trouble. To guard against all future strikes, the mills should, in the interests of proprietors and shareholders, introduce a scheme for the formation of a detective mill ("Not Police") force consisting of some sharp, absolutely trustworthy men from the mills themselves, to be always on the alert and to keep a watchful eye and close touch with every department in the mill and report to the management of any threatened strike, or even the slightest inkling brewing for mischief, for communication to other mills. The mill detectives will also be of great assistance to the mills at all times in marking their own men among the crowds out on strike should they again seek re-employment in the same mill. The mill-hands must be taught to know that while mill proprietors or agents will do all they can for their comfort and convenience, the men, on their part, must not, on any account, allow themselves to be enticed away by rowdy gangs bent upon the destruction of mill property, or to attack the representatives of Government, or to molest and injure inoffensive Europeans moving about the city on business. Of course no mill of any recognised standing or position would imperil its own interests by engaging damaged characters dismissed from other mills, and a list of these might be sent to each mill monthly for information. When the men thus come to know that there is such a binding understanding, or standing order, between all the mills not to employ dismissed characters from other mills the tendency to breakaway suddenly through ringleaders or paid agitators will disappear, and the destruction of mill property or the attacks on Government officials and others will be a thing of the past; but the combination among the mills must be out and out powerful, unanimous, and determined to break up the paying work of the agitators. A good round tempting reward subscribed for by the mills to induce the mill-hands to give information for the capture of the paid agitators, emissaries or ringleaders who were the cause of these troubles will go very much to strengthen the hands of mill proprietors and managers who were absolutely helpless and at the mercy of the rioters in the recent strike. The Bombay Port Trust and the Port Trust contractors might take a hint on the lines above indicated. The question of posting a special police force in the disturbed mill districts after what has happened will, doubtless, receive some attention from the Government. Great credit is due to the Mahomedan workmen as a body for keeping away and not joining the riotous mobs, and Government will no doubt, notice this pleasing fact.—Yours &c.

OBSERVER.

A BASSEIN GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On my recent visit to Bassein I was shocked to notice the state of affairs prevailing there, especially at Papdi. What is the state to-day of the ancient tank at Papdi, the water from which, according to the tradition, was conveyed to Poona on camels by the luxurious Peshwas for drinking purposes? Alas! you find the Hindus washing clothes, the Banias cleaning their utensils, the Mahomedans bathing their buffaloes, and the tonga-men their horses, and the dung floating on the otherwise crystal-like water. The authorities ought to be ashamed of such a state of things, considering that the people of Papdi village and its suburbs use the water for drinking purposes, the more so as owing to this filthiness the water is polluted in the early months of April and May, the poor people falling victims to cholera. A few years back when the Municipality was managed by the people of Bassein a Police sepoy was kept to watch the tank, and the nuisance makers were prevented from fouling the tank; offenders were brought to book and fined. Now they have a complete sway over the tank, and they do as they like with it, not caring two straws what precious lives are sacrificed to their selfishness. Will not Mr. Dixon, the Mamlatdar of Bassein look into this, who ought to have looked into it long ago? I draw the attention of the Assistant Collector, in charge of Bassein Prant, and also of the Collector of Thana to this complaint, and request them to cause enquiry to be made and to take the officers concerned to task. It is a matter of life and death.

The road at Papdi is levelled to the ground, and no repairs have been done for some years. This is another example of negligence on the part of the authorities. Is it not absurd to undertake fresh and roads neglecting the old ones? The "Prant Saheb" should ask his subordinate officers to submit explanation as to why this road has been allowed to be levelled to the ground and left so long without repairs. The tongas are unable to pass over this road owing to ditches, three to four yards in length, and knee deep in depth. The poor rate-payers are to be pitied, and I hope the authorities concerned will put the matter right in the interest of sanitation, and safety of the public. —Yours, etc.

A. BAPTISTA.

IT is notified that examinations by the Higher and Lower Standard in Hindustani wil be held in Simla on Monday, 5th October, for military officers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

SCOTS "A" vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.

CONSEQUENT on the rain that fell some time before the game, the Cooperage was in a slippery condition yesterday when the Scots "A" met and defeated the Government Telegraphs. The Scots cannot afford to take any change now as they are closely pressed by the R. G. A. for the Silver medals, and at one time it looked as though they would have to put up with a draw.

It has been decided, by the bye, to suspend till further notice a certain player who in the past found a warning in these columns to which he would have done well to pay more attention. A member of the same club has also been warned, and not unnecessarily.

To revert to the game, a capital exhibition of science was seen the interest lasting to the finish. The Telegraph were first to score through Holman from a pass by Edie, the Scots equalising through Bolton, their forwards quite out playing the defence in this move. With a goal each at half time it was again quite a clear thing, though the Scots undoubtedly had the better of it, Girdwood with Kennaway and McConnan on the left being particularly brilliant, timing their passes perfectly. The Telegraph broke away frequently but both wings centred badly and the insides went to pieces near goal. Girdwood was responsible for both goals in this half, the second after a superb shot by Kennaway, which struck the cross bar.

A distinct improvement is noticeable in the Telegraph team, and even since the last game they bustle more though the halves still are inclined to hang back. Their back took many chances, but Edwards played well as usual, as also the centre half and Edie, Holman and Cowper. Of the Scots the right back centre half and the forwards mentioned played well but the left back is under the impression that one is still allowed to keep a player off the ball, even when not playing it. The ignoring of this by Mr. Walton was the only fault one could find with his refereeing.

The "A" from the Bandstand end set the ball rolling and after an ineffectual attempt to lower the Civilian flags, were attacked themselves, and out of a pretty run by Edie, Holman taking up a pass from him scored and this within three minutes of the start. The Scots tried hard to get even, and after a number of unsuccessful attempts. Girdwood equalized. The ball was now seen all over the field and though the Scots charged oftener than their adversaries, they were, however, unable to improve on their position.

Score:—

Royal Scots "A"..... 1 Goal.
Government Telegraphs..... 1 Goal.

On crossing over, the soldiers assumed the aggressive but were forced back; then the Civilian right wing broke through and a shot from Cowper was cleared by Bryce. Play was confined for the next twelve to fourteen minutes on the Signallers' half of ground and try as the soldiers would to obtain a superiority, they were repulsed, a strong defence warding off every dangerous move. Ten minutes to time, Holman put in a brilliant run, but was unluckily given offside. The ball was back on Telegraph ground and a shot from Kennaway having been cleared by Mercer, Girdwood taking the leather up, scored No. 2. The Civilian right wing now attempted to set on level terms, but Williams cleared a dangerous position. Once more the Scots were in front of their enemies' flags, and a shot from Kennaway having struck the right post and rebounded back into play, Girdwood notched the third goal.

Score:—

Royal Scots "A"..... 3 Goals.
Government Telegraphs..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

ROYAL SCOTS "A."

Goal.—Bryce.
Backs.—Weymess, Williams (Capt.)
Half-backs.—Lamont, Wilson, Driscoll.
Forwards.—Martin, Bolton, Girdwood, Kennaway MacConnan.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Goal.—Mercer.
Backs.—Brace, Edwards (Capt.)
Half-backs.—Woolen, Crutchley, Clarke.
Forwards.—Cooper, Cowper, Edie, Holman, Redford.

REFEREE.—Mr. G. Walton.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	14	14	0	0	39	2	28
Royal G. Artillery	13	8	4	1	29	13	17
Royal Scots "A"	11	7	2	2	21	8	16
Commercial Gymkhana	13	4	8	1	15	25	9
Y. M. C. A.	11	4	6	1	11	23	9
Bombay Gymkhana	11	2	5	4	11	15	8
Govt. Telegraph	12	2	7	3	13	29	7
Rovers F. C.	11	0	9	2	5	29	2

DIVISIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Won by the Worcesters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18.

This Tournament, which was open to European regiments of the Divisional Command, and began last Monday, came to a conclusion this evening when the Worcesters from Ahmednagar were pitted against the Gunners from Kirkee.

The first goal of the evening was got by the Worcesters after ten minutes' very fast play. Re-started from the centre, the Worcesters had the spheriod in danger at the Gunners' end; but only to be returned. After a minute or two, the Worcesters again had another shot which found the net, thus securing their second goal. The Gunners renewed their efforts, and had their opportunity at last. Working well together, they centred the ball and got a well-volleyed goal, and when half-time was piped, the score stood—Worcesters, 2 goals; Royal Field Artillery, 1 goal.

In the second half the Gunners appeared to have the best of the exchanges and to give their opponents a few warm minutes' play. The Worcesters had now to play their best to avert danger to their citadel. The game became fast and exciting, each side attacking in turn. The Gunners' goal custodian saved a dangerous volley sent in, and for two minutes the Worcesters pressed the Gunners; again the Gunners goal-keeper cleared by fisting out, and when time was piped the game closed with the following result—Worcesters, 2 goals; Royal Field Artillery, 1 goal.

The teams then formed up, and, before Mrs. Alderson presented the cup to the winners, General Alderson, addressing those present, said he was glad to see the large crowd who had turned out to witness one of the best branches of British sport. They had had an opportunity of witnessing some good games, from the day the Tournament commenced, and the game for the cup was a good tussle. Last year the cup was won by the Leicesters, another good team, who this year had hard luck. Concluding, he congratulated the winners, and also the Gunners, who, he said, had done well.

The cup and silver medals were then presented to the winners, and bronze medals to the runners-up.

POLO.

Junior Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 18.

Three games were played to-day, commencing at three in the afternoon and ending at 7 p. m., when it was just beginning to get dark. The ground was still in a sodden condition, but with occasional sunshine it was a pleasure to sit out for the four hours and witness the sport, particularly as Colonel Weallens and Officers of the Northampton Regiment were "At Home" in the pavilion and their band played. Government House was represented by the Governor's staff and the three ladies residing there. As far as sport went, it was really excellent all through, and all three games were played with dash and skill, somewhat unfamiliar to junior tournaments.

The first game between the Central India Horse, and the Onlookers, comprised of crack players, was full of spirit. From the very beginning it was apparent that the Central India Horse were too much for their opponents.

The second game between the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery was more level, and the R. E. win by two goals was well merited in view of their admirable combination.

The Worcesters met the Poona Divisional Staff in the third game, and it was a delight to all to see General Alderson in the field championing the Divisional Staff. It was a splendid game, and it ended in a draw till the Worcesters in the extra time got the winning goal.

FIRST GAME.

C. I. HORSE	vs.	THE ONLOOKERS.
1. Capt. G. Gourlie.		1. Mr. Dir Bonlay.
2. Col. F. C. Grant.		2. Capt Heale.
3. Capt. B. Hogg.		3. Capt Greig.
Back. Col. Cotgrave.		Back. Capt. Solly-Flood.

UMPIRES:

Capt. Davie and Mr. Moir.

1ST CHUKKER.—Soon after start the Central India Horse cleared down the field, and getting within shooting range of the Onlookers' posts hit a goal. Ten minutes' sticky play followed in front of the Onlookers' goal and then the Central India Horse hit the spheroid up to the mouth of the goal, from where it was worked out by the Onlookers and taken to the opposite quarter. Colonel Cotgrave was on to it here and hit it up to midfield, and with some fast runs up and down the field the chukker closed. Central India Horse, 1 goal; Onlookers, nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—This chukker opened with a rush down by the Onlookers to the Central India end, but the next instant the ball returned to midfield, from where it was hit up towards the Onlookers' posts, and Gourlie getting on to it, hit a goal. When the ball was in action again the Onlookers were on to it, and Greig had a clear run up to the mouth of the Central India goal and hit it through. Central India Horse, 1 goal; Onlookers, 1 goal.

3RD CHUKKER.—Colonel Cotgrave was first to set the ball rolling by hitting it up to the Onlookers, and there Colonel Grant was on to it, and found an opportunity for an easy shot for goal. On changing ends, the Central India Horse ran down to the Onlookers' territory, and Colonel Grant passing the ball on to Gourlie, the later hit it clean through the sticks. Colonel Grant was on to it next, and with a neat drive had it in dangerous proximity to the Onlookers' goal, but in spite of some clever manœuvring no damage was done. Central India Horse, 2 goals; Onlookers, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—From the hit off, the Central India Horse were at work near the Onlookers' end, but just as matters were looking a bit serious for the Onlookers Solly-Flood got on to the ball and ran away with it to the opposite end, the others being in full flight behind him. He was eventually overtaken by Gourlie, who hit the spheroid back to midfield, where play was sticky for a time till Greig took the ball away to the Central India Horse end, and there it lay when the bugle sounded. Central India Horse, nil; Onlookers, nil.

5TH CHUKKER.—Gourlie was first to get on to the ball and to his away with it to the Onlookers' end, and cutting out of a little opposition, drove it through the sticks. The next minute the Onlookers swept down the field with Greig at the head of the procession, but he was caught up by Colonel Grant, who found the ball and hit it back to the Onlookers' end; but before the Central India Horse had time vs score, the chukker ended. The game ended with this result:—

Central India Horse, 5 goals; Onlookers, 1 goal.

SECOND GAME.

ROYAL ENGINEERS	vs.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.
1. Capt. Skipwith.		1. Major Spedding.
2. Capt. Bremner.		2. Capt. Mundy.
3. Mr. Loring.		3. Mr. Quirrepal.
Back. Mr. Arbuthnot.		Back. Capt. Purse.

UMPIRES.

Capt. Hopwood and Hon. Mr. Bingham.

1ST CHUKKER.—A minute after start the R. E. got the ball within shooting range of the R. A. goal, and before the R. A. knew exactly where they were Loring shot it through the sticks. For the next two minutes play was confined to the R. A. quarter, till Mundy was on to the ball, and driving it along from the left had it out of danger, and then the bugle sounded. R. E., 1 goal; R. A., nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Purse was first to run away with the ball to midfield, from where Mundy hit it up to the R. E. posts, but with a smart cant from the left the R. E. worked the spheroid down to the R. A. end. Here a hot scrimmage occurred, till the R. A. dodged the ball out of danger and cleared with it to the opposite end, and Spedding having got his chance, shot it through the posts. For the next two minutes there were some fast run up and down the field, and before any further goals could be scored, the chukker was up. R. E., nil; R. A., 1 goal.

3RD CHUKKER.—The R. E. at once made headway for the R. A. posts sweeping down from the centre right away to the mouth of goal, where Purse was up in time to save. A foul was now given the R. A., but the penalty hit only resulted in the R. A. getting away with the ball to the centre, from where Bremner with a backhander sent it flying back to the R. A. end. The next instant the R. A. had the spheroid nibbling up to the R. E. posts, but the R. E. were soon on to it, and Bremner, having a long drive from centre, chased it up and shot it through on the point of time. R.E., 1 goal; R.A., nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Major Spedding hit out from midfield, and galloping up along the drive was within range of the R.E. goal, but he missed fire, and the R. E.'s coming up strong behind him, drove the ball back to the R.A. end, where Bremner got on to it and hit a goal. A minute later Arbuthnot had the ball to himself and ran away with it to the R. A. end, where others came up rapidly, but before the R. A. had time to work it out of danger, Arbuthnot got it through. The R. A. next made a determined bid for goal, and getting well within range of the R. E. posts Mundy struck for goal, but the shot went wide. R. E., 2 goals; R. A., nil.

5TH CHUCKER.—Loring was on to the ball from the start and hit it up to the R. A. end, but it was speedily returned to midfield by Skipwith, and from here the R. A. worked it up to the R. E. goal and shot it in. Now followed a series of chases up and down the field, till in the end the bugle sounded and the result was as follows:—

R. E. 4 goals; R. A. 2 goals.

THIRD GAME.

POONA DIVL. STAFF.	vs.	WORCESTER REGT.
1. Capt. Ramsden		1. Capt. Dorman
2. Maj.-Genl. Alderson		2. Capt. Torbet
3. Major Hocken		3. Capt. Lambton
Back. Major Martin.		Back. Capt. Gibb

UMPIRES.

Colonel Westlake and Captain Anderson.

1ST CHUKKER.—The opening phases of the game were characterised by a series of hot chases up and down the field till the Worcesters happened to hit behind themselves and a penalty hit of sixty yards for the Staff resulted. At this stage all except the General had a change of ponies, and when the Staff returned to hit for goal, they scored. But the General did not want the goal to count. Divisional Staff, 1 goal; Worcesters, nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Hitting out, from left of the Worcesters' end the Staff speedily had the ball up to the mouth of the Worcesters' goal, but the Worcesters were sharp enough for their opponents, and breaking away to the opposite end, had things practically to themselves for a minute or two, till with a side shot the ball whizzed through the sticks. On changing ends the Worcesters were again up at the Staff end, but before they had time to add to their score the chukker closed. Worcesters, 1 goal; Divisional Staff, nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Lambton was first to get on to the ball for a run down to the Staff's end from the centre, and passing it on to Gibbs the latter hit on and scored. The next instant the Staff returned the compliment when Martin was on to the ball, and clearing up to Worcesters' posts, shot a goal. After some sticky play in midground the chukker ended. Worcesters, 1 goal; Divisional Staff, 1 goal.

4TH CHUKKER.—The General was on the ball from the start, and breaking away to the right Ramsden pounced on to it and hit it to midfield, where an unfortunate accident happened to Captain Dorman whose pony crossed his legs and came down and shot him on his face. He was up again, however, and played on after a minute's suspension of the game. From a melee in midground the Worcesters worked the ball down to the Staff's end, but it was speedly hit out of danger and taken to the opposite end, when the chukker closed. Worcesters, nil; Divisional Staff, nil.

5TH CHUKKER.—The Staff had a splendid run down the field with Hocken on to the ball, but before he could get anywhere near the Worcesters' goal, Butler collared the spheroid and hit it back to the Staffs' end. Lambton got it through with a clean drive. Shortly after Capt. Ramsden returned the compliment by hitting a goal for the Staff. With one goal each in this chukker, the game ended in a tie, viz., Worcesters, 3 goals; Divisional Staff, 3 goals.

The goal posts were now widened, and play was resumed. After four minutes most exciting play Gibbs for the Worcesters had the deciding goal, and then the game ended in favour of the Worcesters by four goals to three.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

To-morrow's Events.

The following is the programme for Thursday 20th August, at 5-15 p. m. (weather permitting):—

1. Jumping Competition.—(a) Horses and (b) Ponies.

2. Gentlemen to ride leading a spare horse up to post, change horses without dismounting, and return to winning post. Both horses to be saddled.

3. Crawford Market Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Competitors at the starting post will be given a list of fruit and vegetables. They will then ride to given course where tables are placed, bearing the fruit and vegetables, presided over by the ladies. Each competitor will present his order to his nominatrix, who will place the articles required in his haversack. He will then return over same course. First in with correct articles to win. Competitors must bring back their list to the Judges. They will also please provide their own haversacks.

4. Semi-final and Final Balachava Melee—116th Mahrattas vs. R. G. A. Winners vs. B. L. H.

5. The Menagerie Stakes.—Gentlemen will be provided on starting with a piece of paper, on which will be written the name of an animal. They will ride given course, dismount and run to a line 20 ft. distant from where their partners are sitting, and will imitate in any way they please the noises or antics of that animal. The lady will write the name of the animal on a piece of paper, and will run with it to partner who will return over same course.

6. Steeplechase (if sufficient entries).—Horses and Ponies. Distance—3 furlongs.

CRICKET.

POONA VS. BOMBAY.

The following teams will play in this match.

Poona XI.—Major Arnold, Capt Rutter, Messrs. Arnold, Airy, Watts, Stone, Brind, Dobbin, Wilmot Viney, Capt. Umfraville possibly Captain Greig.

Bombay XI.—Capt. W. M. Turner, J. S. Milne, E. E. Coombs, P. M. D. Sanderson, F. P. Hearsen, J. P. West, F. T. Clark, G. C. Phillips, H. G. Wheeler, Lieut. F. M. Townend and Comdr. D. F. Vines. Reserve—Lieut. Alexander.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

THE first Steeple-chase of the Poona Season has not attracted either the class or size of field one might have expected. Lamrock should get the better of Nell Gwynne with Daroji 3rd.

The other Jump-race is scarcely anything of an improvement, though Matalgia should in time turn out to be the best jump pony in the country.

The Hadapsur Plate brings a nice lot of seven furlong animals together. Of these Mint, Ashroff, Amood and Company should make a good race of it.

The Selling Plate should go to Balayeuse if she hasn't quite lost all her dash. Spires and Abruna next,

The Arab Novice Plate over a mile will prove a good tussle between Colaba and Chungiz with Poseidon next unless Seocab upholds his reputation as a newly-landed pony.

If anything beats special in the Liliput Novice Plate we will congratulate the owner. Orby should be safe for a place.

And to finish up with the Service Plate we like M. V. O. as the probable winner and Sher should certainly place.

REX.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Criticism by a French Expert.

Commandant Renard, who is still considered one of the highest authorities on ballooning, gives a long cricitism of the Zeppelin airship, which is the more interesting from the recent disastrous accident and the unmeasured enthusiasm and strange hopes aroused in Germany by the first successes of this huge machine. Commandant Renard begins by describing the structure of the Zeppelin airship, which is very different from what its appearance might lead the ordinary observer to suspect. The outside envelope which sees is not gas-tight at all, but is a mere covering of a solid aluminium framework weighing hundreds of tons, which contains a number of balloons inflated in the usual way with gas. As, however, the shape thus presented is irregular, and would offer numerous obstacles to smooth navigation in the air, the whole is covered with a sort of rough envelope. This must first have been torn in the recent accident and afterwards one of the 17 balloons inside it. The French expert does not understand (says "The Standard" Paris correspondent) why Count Zappelin chose to go against the opinion of all other aeronautic experts by enclosing his balloons in a heavy rigid frame, though he admits that, when once covered with the envelope, the combination has a certain advantage in always keeping the same shape and surface.

Though the metallic envelope does ensure several distinct gains, it is not the only way by which these gains can be and have been obtained. On the other hand, it is condemned principally by its enormous weight. The first principle in aerostatics, more than in all other sciences perhaps, is that whatever is superfluous is harmful, and M. Renard thinks that the dead weight of the aluminium skeleton might be advantageously replaced by a more powerful motor by an increase of combustible, or simply by more passengers or baggage. Or, by dispensing with the additional weight, an economy might be realised in the volume of the balloon and in the cost of construction and inflation, and at the same time a diminution of resistance to the air might be gained. Besides the question of mere weight, M. Renard fancies that the rigidity of the Zeppelin airship must interfere with the facility of manœuvring; and he supports this view with several apparently sound arguments which certainly appeal to practical aeronnants, especially those who have ridden at anchor in a storm, and admired the suppleness and elasticity which would be totally absent in a Zeppelin airship. It is always difficult to camp a balloon in the open in a high wind, but when once the gas has escaped all danger is over. But with a Zeppelin airship, even if all the seventeen interior balloons were emptied, the framework and its envelope would remain a formidable obstacle to manage in a storm. This defect hitherto has been escaped by always "landing on the water," is such a bull may be allowed, but if the balloon is ever to become of practical utility it must be able to come down on land, without which ability its practical employment is considerably limited. M. Renard winds up by saying that the rigid frame in aluminium is "a useless weight, and a permanent inconvenience, often a danger, and certainly not the shape of the dirigible of the future." If aerial boats are to be stiff, they must be of the aeroplane type, and not of the gas-inflated type, is the moral of the article.

HONEY: REAL AND IMITATION.

Pure honey—one of the most variable of food materials—is derived solely from the sweet fluid collected from the nectaries of flowers and prepared by the honey bee. The fact that honey has been actually collected and stored by bees, however, does not make it "pure." Bees often fill their cells with molasses, 'honeydew,' or the juices of fruits: indeed they almost always gather varying amounts of the exudations of plants other than nectar. What then is "pure" honey? says a writer in "The Lancet' (London, May 30th):

"Chemically considered the ideal honey is a concentrated solution of invert sugar—i. e., dextros and levulose in equal proportions with traces of formic acid, nitrogenous bodies, dextrin and other organic substances. Owing to the presence of impurities so generally introduced by the bees, much difficulty is found in attempting to set up a suitable standard of purity for honey as found in commerce. The difficulty is increased by the common practise of artificially feeding bees and by the addition of adulterants. The historical and literary associations of honey and its value as a food and a medicine lend interest to an important investigation into its composition and analysis that has recently been undertaken by Mr. C. A. Browne and Mr. W. J. Young, of the United States Department of Agriculture. At the present time the chief adulterants of honey are cane-sugar, starch-sirup or commercial glucose, and invert sugar. It is interesting to note that bees readily feed upon cane-sugar, but they often refuse to take glucose-sirup. The latter adulterant is added to natural honey for the double purpose of cheapening the product and preventing crystallization. The nectar of flowers contains from 70 to 80 per cent. of water, but honey contains only about 20 per cent. The reduction is effected partly by the bees exposing the nectar in thin layers to the action of a current of air produced by the fanning of their wings and partly by a process of regurgitation, the nectar being continually thrown out from the honey-sac on the partially doubled tongue and then drawn in again until, by the movement of the air and the heat of the hive, the nectar is sufficiently concentrated to be deposited in the cells of the comb. Another change of considerable importance, which takes place while the nectar is in the honey-sac of the bee and also probably during evaporation and storage in the comb, is the conversion of over 85 per cent. of the sucrose originally present in the nectar through the action of an enzyme secreted by the bee. The nectar is further modified by the bee by the introduction of a minute quantity of formic acid which is not present in the original nectar. This acid is supposed to act as a preservative and to prevent fermentation."

The chemical investigation of honey may be supplemented, the author tells us by microscopical examination. The genuineness of a sample may be indicated by the number of pollen grains present. By counting these it is possible to ascertain approximately the amount of glucose or other adulterant. A study of the size, shape, and markings of pollen grains enables the analyst to determine the flowers from which the honey was collected, and thus the statements on the label regarding the source can be verified.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

INFECTION FROM HEALTHY PERSONS.

SOME persons who have had typhoid fever continue to harbour the bacilli for varying periods after their recovery. Such persons, who have been named "carriers," constitute from 1·7 per cent. up to 5 per cent. of all patients. The seriousness of this fact, and its bearings on sanitary regulations and precautions of all kinds, are brought out in an editorial article in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Says this paper: "The length of time that this condition may last is at present a matter of speculation only. The most extreme case thus far reported is one of the Strasburg carriers, a woman who had had typhoid fever thirty years previously and still harboured typhoid bacilli. Such cases are known as chronic 'carriers' to distinguish them from the acute 'carriers,' who show the presence of typhoid bacilli in the discharges for short periods of time only. The first very striking history of a chronic carrier was reported about two years ago by Kayser, of Strasburg. Here, as in most of the subsequent instances, there had been a series of strictly localized outbreaks of typhoid fever, which could not be accounted for in any of the ordinary ways. The infection was finally traced to a woman baker, who had had the disease ten years previously. . . . Kayser reported another epidemic, which was due to infected milk, the carrier in this instance being engaged in the milk trade and causing infection of seventeen persons. Friedel's case was that of an insane woman who prepared salads and vegetables for the other inmates of the asylum. She proved to be a typhoid carrier, although no history of an attack of the disease could be obtained. Probably the most brilliant case is Soper's woman cook. This woman during less than five years' time—the complete history could not be obtained—had caused outbreaks of typhoid fever in seven households, the number of cases aggregating twenty-six.

"The most recent addition to the literature of the typhoid-carrier is an article by Schellet recounting an investigation into the conditions on a large estate in Prussia where typhoid fever had been endemic for fourteen years. During this time thirty-two cases of typhoid fever had occurred among the one hundred and eighty persons living on the estate. By careful study of the conditions, the focus of infection was finally decided to be the dairy of the proprietor, practically all the victims having used milk from it. A woman employed in the dairy had suffered from typhoid fever seventeen years previously. . . . The number of cases that were traced to her, thirty-two, is the largest thus far credited to any single carrier.

"There was a surprisingly large number of carriers found by Scheller, not less than eighteen among the forty persons who drank the milk of this dairy, and only five of these had ever had typhoid fever. All, however, except the originator of the infection, proved to be only temporary carriers and yielded readily to treatment, while the latter continued to harbour bacilli even after rigorous measures had been employed. The great majority of carriers thus far reported have been women . . . . . .

"There is probably nothing in the field of municipal sanitation which offers so difficult a problem as this. Obviously we have not begun to solve the question of prophylaxis when we insist on disinfection...during the period of illness only. The matter becomes still more complicated through the discovery of typhoid carriers who have no history of ever having had the disease. Such persons probably harbours the bacilli only for short periods of time, yet during that time they are a menace to their neighbours. The evidence points to the probability that many who come into close contact with cases of typhoid fever become temporary carriers, but, having no symptoms of the disease, they take no precautions. . . Against such carriers no prophylactic measures can be taken. They will inevitably escape detection until an outbreak of typhoid fever in their environment leads to an examination of all possible sources of infection.

"Perhaps the most important lesson to be learned from these investigations is the folly of neglecting municipal hygiene. A long protracted retribution awaits that city which has allowed typhoid fever to become endemic in its midst. Such a city as Pittsburg, for instance, must contain hosts of typhoid-carriers, and these will doubtless continue to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children long after the city's water supply has been purified."

POISONOUS MATCHES.

Objection to the ordinary friction matches of all types, on account of their poisonous fumes, is made by an editorial writer in "The Lancet." It would seem from this writer's article that the odorless matches common in this country are not used in England, but he intimates that some of the fumes that are less offensive may not be therefore harmless. The present match, he notes, is scarcely one hundred years old, and as late as 1820 the tinder-box was the exclusive means of striking a light. He goes on:

"Whatever may be said of the inconveniences or offensiveness of the old tinder-boxes, the modern match can hardly claim to be above criticism in regard to hygienic considerations, although its extreme convenience must be admitted. Indeed, the lucifer match has become an absolute "sine qua non" of existence. It is a pity, however that, like the modern explosives used in firearms it cannot be made smokeless, or better still to give off products of combustion which hygienically speaking may be disregarded. Everyone knows how pungent and offensive are the fumes of the modern match, and when the composition of modern matches in general is considered this is not surprising. Among the ingredients used, either on the match itself or on the rubber on the box, are phosphorus, sulphur, sulfid of antimony, red lead, sulfid of mercury, and lead chromate. The ignition and combustion of the match therefore result, according to the combustible materials entering into its composition, in the copious evolution of sulphurous and phosphoric acids or fumes containing lead, antimony or mercury, all of which are decidedly poisonous. The amounts in each individual match-head may be small, but there are occasions when the number of matches so used is great or when the space in which they are ignited is limited. It would not be surprising to find, for example, that in the atmosphere of the smoking-room or of the smoking concert hall or of the railway carriage the presence of these poisonous products could be distinctly detected, and if that is the case it is obvious that they may find their way into the human organism. The worst offender appears to be the match the tip of which contains phosphorus, because the whole of the phosphorus in that case is burnt, whereas in the safety match, which is generally a wooden one, there is little or no phosphorus burnt, the phosphorus, the igniting agent, being upon the rubber of the box. But the match-head without phosphorus may contain lead, antimony, barium, or cyanide. It is clear from all this that the modern match, in spite of its great advance on the tinder-box, is capable of considerable improvement, especially having regard to the fact that its combustion gives rise to the formation and distribution of poisonous fumes and gases."

IS YOUR FACE PUT ON STRAIGHT?

Dr. Richard Liebreich, the famous French oculist, has just communicated to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the results of his study of the human face, and these he sums up in the rather startling assertion:—

"Asymmetry of the face is a characteristic trait of the human species: it is found in all races and has always existed. The world "asymmetry," when applied to a face, means crookedness; in an asymmetrical face the right and left sides do not balance. It has commonly been supposed that faces that were askew were abnormal, and that perfect symmetry was an essential of beauty. Professor Lombraso and Max Nordau laid down this general belief as an axiom, and went on to demonstrate that inequality in the halves of the face and head was a sure sign of degeneracy. But Dr. Liebreich has proved conclusively that asymmetrical faces are the rule, and that the exceptions are very rare. The learned French oculist has arrived at this fact by measuring almost 6,000 skulls. In all of them he found the same traits of irregularity or asymmetry. Not only this, but Dr. Liebreich notes the fact that the sculptors of ancient Greece and Rome deliberately carved their most beautiful faces with the two sides differing.

What woman is there who does not know that one side of her face is handsomer than the other? Every photographer knows that every one of his subjects has a good side and a bad side, and the skilful photographer carefully studies his sitters before posing them in order that he may get them in their best aspect; but few photographers know that asymmetry is a mark of beauty, and it is this ignorance on their part that causes them to discourage their sitters from being "taken" full face and, and when a full-face picture is required, that makes them retouch it until all the asymmetry is lost. This explains why so few photographs reveal the askewness of people's faces.

There is little symmetry in Nature. The Architect of the universe made things on just the same general principle that the great architects of the Greek temples and of the mediæval cathedrals used with such superb effect; by building asymmetrical churches that gave them life, made them interesting.

Dr. Liebreich found that the skulls of Aztecs and cave-wellers, of Egyptian Pharaohs and Greecian heroes, of modern Indians and negroes, of the Christian martyrs of the Catacombs, and of the victims of the guillotine of the Revolution had the same differences between their sides as have those of living men and women of all races. The skull of Rameses the Great tells the same story as does the head of President Theodore Roosevelt, which has been taken as an illustration.

According to Dr. Liebreich, the most frequent form of asymmetry is found in the check bones. The right cheek bone has a tendency in its curve to approach a right angle, while the left tends to a more open curve, often bending backward and slightly upward. The consequence of this difference in shape is that the orbits of the eyes are different in shape, plane and size, making the right eye more prominent than the left, slightly higher up or sloping in a different direction. It often happens also, as a result of the form of the cheek bone, that the right jaw and the left have different contours.

HOW ARTISTS DEAL WITH A DIFFICULTY.

Other styles of asymmetry may be found in the eye brows, the right being higher than the left, or "vice veer." The mouth is sometimes crooked; sometimes it is not in the median (middle) line. Noses that ever a little to one side or the other are common, and by no means unlovely. Examine closely the wrinkles on the face of an elderly person and you will discover that they do not balance each other. The wrinkles on the forehead are best adapted to this obsevation. Again, ears that are placed one slightly higher or further forward than the other must have been noticed by every observant person, and it is generally the right ear which is set the higher and the more forward, this being an indirect result of the form of the cheek bone.

All these irregularities may be more or less subdued or softened by the skin and fat, but even among pretty women it is rare that all of them are obliterated. Painters who idealise their subjects either disregard these differences of the two sides of the face or avoid such poses as will make them prominent. There are artists, however, who are realists and who emphasise—sometimes cruelly—the asymmetry of their sitters. There is a famous portrait bust of the Emperor Claudius by some forgotten Roman artist in which the differences of the right and left sides are strikingly shown.

In the face of President Roosevel

BY THE WAY.

ETHICS OF SNEERING.

"To sneer is human; to sneer with tact divine. The tactful sneer is the greatest engine of reform ever invented. If these men once learn to sneer tactfully, there will be no House of Lords, Ireland will have Home Rule, women the ballot. But he who can sneer tactfully is, like all things excellent, rare and difficult to find. Once in a hundred years, nay, once in half a millennium, such a man appears. President Lincoln, of the States, was a man who sneered tactfully."—"Toynbee Record."

"WHEN PRIVILEGE IS ON TRIAL."

The Master of Trinity, Dr. Butler, made some striking statements last Saturday, when he spoke in the Cambridge Senate House at the opening summer meeting of the University Extension Movement. "I seem to see in this twentieth century, when the spirit of democracy is visibly destined to carry all before it, when privilege, in almost every shape, is suspected and put upon its trial, when every valley is being exalted and every mountain and hill made low—I seem to see that the universities are popular bodies. They awake no jealousies. In one great city after another they come to the birth; and crowds press to their cradle, to see, to gaze, and almost to worship. And, as regards the two old universities, there seems to be a growing belief that they are no longer, if once they were, exclusive; that they open wide their doors and their arms; that they have a mother's eye for the poor, that they have no favourites but the ablest and the best conducted, no contempts but for vulgarity and sloth and vice."

A PICTURE OF CHICAGO.

Mr. Charles Whibley draws this picture of Chicago in his "American Sketches" (Blackwood):—The nearer the train approaches Chicago the drearier becomes the aspect. You are hauled through mile after mile of rubbish and scrap-heap. You receive an impression of sharp edged flints and broken bottles. . . . The first impression of Chicago and the last is of an unfinished monstrosity. It might be a vast railway station built for men and women 20ft. high . . . . In its suggestion of horror Chicago is democratic. The rich and poor alike suffer from the prevailing lack of taste.—The proud 'residences' on the Lake Shore are no pleasanter to gaze upon than the sulky skyscrapers. Some of them are prison-houses; others make a sad attempt at gaiety; all are amazingly unlike the dwelling-houses of men and women. Yet their owners are very wealthy . . . . The streets are as untidy as the houses; garbage is dumped in the unfinished roadways; and in or out of your hotel you will seek comfort in vain . . . . There will be nothing to show the wandering New Zealander but a broken city, which was a scrap-head before it was built; and the wandering New Zealander may be forgiven if he proclaim the uselessness of size and progress, if he ask how it has profited a city to buy and sell all the corn in the world, and in its destruction to leave not a wreck of comeliness behind."

THE ALPS AGAIN.

Five more deaths on the Alps are reported from Grindelwald, and the news ought to serve as a useful warning to holiday makers. We are continually asked to deplore the vulgarisation of Switzerland, and we do deplore it. Nowhere is it more exhibited than in the modern habit which has grown to such alarming dimensions of committing suicide amongst the high peaks. Once the Alps were almost the exclusive property of the Alpine Club, the members being serious climbers who seldom killed themselves. Now the path of these proprietors is strewn with the impertinent bodies of foolish tourists, who climb without other equipment than a foolhardiness which is mistaken for courage. It is vain to repeat warnings to those who insist on disregarding them. But it is always well to say that lives can be lost on mountains as easily as by cutting the throat with a razor or blowing the brains out with a revolver. And even our own British hills afford endless opportunities for the would-be suicide.

WAR AIRSHIPS.

"In the highest militaty circles in Great Britain it is accepted that so far airships are a failure," says the "Mail." "The military authorities have had experts employed in watching the flights of the various airships and aeroplanes, and the impression is that for a long time to come there is nothing to be feared from them. The Government has not stinted the necessary funds for experiments at Aldershot and elsewhere but the Royal Engineers, on whom has devolved the task of finding at least a dirigible balloon, are contenting themselves with cautious experiments. From time to time reports are received of the performances of various airships and aeroplanes on the Continent, and in every case details of mechanism and construction have been available. The Army Council is therefore thoroughly aware of all that is taking place both on the Continent and in America in aerostatics."

MOUNTAINEERING.

A member of the Climbers' Club makes the interesting statement in the "London Magazine" that last year not a single Englishman was killed in the Alps, yet on British mountains, sad to relate, it was otherwise. Moreover, of late seasons, the numbers of accidents, fatal and otherwise, at home and abroad, have been altogether disproportionate. Many of the British rock climbs are, he asserts, more difficult than anything ordinarily attempted in the Alps. Abroad, it is usually hard enough to find the easiest way up a peak; in Great Britain the enthusiasts outvie each other in finding the most difficult. Each British climbing district possesses well-known places which should now be shunned by all right-thinking mountaineers. In Cumberland, the direct north face of Scawfell Pinnacle, and in Wales, the Devil's Kitchen on Glyder awr, are notorious examples.

THE CONSTITUTION CONGRESS.

On August, 6, 7, and 8 will be held, in connection with the Franco-British Exhibition, the first international congress at which the political Constitutions of different States will be the subject for discussion. The congress is convened to consider the political Constitutions of the French and English-speaking peoples, with special reference to the safeguards they provide for maintaining personal liberty and personal responsibility. The object is strictly educational and membership of the congress is open to all, irrespective of political opinions. No resolution on any of the Constitutions will be included in the agenda. Three sessions for discussion will be held under the presidency of Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., Lord Courtney of Penwith, and Sir William Chance, Bart. The first session will be devoted to the Constitution of the French Republic and the third to that of the United States. The second session will be devoted to the British Constitution:—(1) Its Ancient Principle and Modern Practice; (2) the Estates of the Realm, the opening addresses to be given by Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Professor A. Dicey, and Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOWNS FOR GOODWOOD.

There was no great stir in the dressmaking world this season on account of Goodwood, for the reason that gowns intended for Sandown had to be put aside owing to the abominable weather, writes a lady correspondent at present at Home. At the moment of writing it is not possible to say whether Goodwood will be as smart as Cup Day at Ascot or as dismally utilitarian in the matter of clothes as was the second July Meeting at Newmarket. At Goodwood everything naturally depends upon atmospheric conditions, but given fine days the tendency is to honour the delightful Sussex gathering with garden-party attire. And the presence of the Queen invariably makes for gaiety, although she herself dresses so quietly. The wisest women are those who have taken a double supply of clothes, so that there are painted mulins and Irish lace for golden afternoons, and tailor-mades and appropriate wraps for rain, wind, and mud. A pretty young countess looked sadly out of the picture on very worst day at Newmarket in a chiffon dress and a picture wrap of satin charmeuse. The friend who accompanied her was well-dressed in blue serge and a rainproof cloak, and her hat, although big and becoming, was trimmed with wings and ribbon that proved delightfully unspoilable. Even when there is no rain falling the outlook is often so black and thunderous in July that airy garments seem out of place. A shantung coat and skirt are a capital compromise when the sky is leaden and the air sultry, and more and more is there a tendency to wear them in the natural colour or just bleached a shade or two lighter.

THE VOGUE OF TAN.

A decided feeling for all shades of tan is, indeed, about, and I am looking forward to an autumn and winter that will show us all shades from deep cream, through champagne and biscuit, into canary-colour, "cooked apricot," cigar-brown, and tawny orange. The shade tremed unromantically "pilsen beer" has enjoyed high favour in Paris this season, and is bound to be seen here. Some of the very best-dressed women are already wearing it, and effective touches of colour are usually introduced to do away with any monotony. With pale tan, or the aluminium grey that also enjoys favour, a rather deep shade of emerald-green is effective, and dark rose colour likewise looks right, while biscuit shades are frequently allied with black, a combination that has a distinction all its own.

THE FUTURE OF DIRECTOIRE MODES.

The Directoire fashions have as yet made slow headway but signs are not lacking to show that they will flourish during the next few months and be quite firmly fixed in favour by Christmas. Then we shall never want to abandon them, for if we are not exactly the first by whom the new is tried we are certainly loth to part with old favourites. How reluctantly we abandoned the short coat; with what tenacity do most of us still stick to the short sleeve! By the time our womenfolk and—almost as important—our menfolk have returned from Aix, and Homburg and Marienbad, their eyes will be quite habituated to the new outlines, and late October in town is sure to show us many radical changes.

IN THE MATTER OF HEADGEAR.

The conservatism to which I have already alluded may keep us from altering the size of our hats for some little time to come, although the powers that rule in Parisian ateliers are expending their energies just now on the glorification of the toque. If anything, the hats ordered for Goodwood are bigger than those seen at Ascot, where, I am informed on excellent authority, the Queen was so astounded by the dimensions of the headgear that for almost the first time in her life she forgot to look at the racing. There is comfort in the thought that they cannot grow larger, inasmuch as doorways are not elastic and brougham roofs cannot be raised at will. As for the trimming of such hats, giant wings and mammoth quills are likely to supersede feathers in the affections of those whose taste in dress makes impression upon the public.

"FENGSHUI."

How Chinese Superstition Impedes Mining.

No Chinese superstitions are more curious than those connected with building. No one who has visited the country (says "The Standard" Shanghai correspondent) can have failed to notice the uniform height of the buildings in town and village. Rarely, indeed, do any roofs rise above the level of the surrounding houses and this monotony is accounted for by the native superstition regarding "Fengshui," the spirits, good and bad, that play such an important part in Chinese daily life. It is believed, for instance, that a house that towered above the surrounding buildings would exert an evil influence on the locality. To use the words of a well-known authority on things Chinese: "The winds from the four quarters would gather round it, and the vagrant spirits that wander aimlessly through the air, would throw their influences into it."

Among the consequences that might be expected to flow from this gathering of the "Fengshui" are mysterious and fatal diseases, epidemics among pigs, fatal accidents to children, and the dwindling away of business. It is the belief in the power for evil of "Fengshui" that has prevented China's vast mineral wealth from being exploited, for should spade be put to earth the populace fear that the angry passions of a subterranean dragon might be aroused. A case is recorded where the occupants of a small house begged an engineer not to stretch telegraph wires across his dwelling. In spite of his protests the wire was put up, and when, a few months later, twin sons were born to the man who had made so much ado, he completely changed his views, and saw in the wires powerful and benevolent "Fengshui," who had blessed him with two sons.

Recently it was decided to build a cotton mill at a place called Kiangyin, on the Yangtze River, and the erection of the tall chimney was made the occasion for the revival of an old rumour. The common people asserted that a child was sacrificed before the foundation of the chimney was laid, its blood was poured into the trenches, and its body burried in the foundations. It was commonly reported that £38 was given for the child, and some of the natives even declared that they had seen the child while it was being tended and fattened preparatory to the sacrifice. However, no native has been bold enough to state that he witnessed the actual ceremony, and so, perhaps, the matter will be forgotten when the mill is completed and work is provided for about a thousand inhabitants of the district.

A PRISONER named Joseph Cleworth, living at Kidlington, a village near Oxford, and his two children, Eileen, aged six, and Josephine, aged four, have been found drowned. The children were found fastened to the father with a rope.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The writer of the article on Anatole France in the summer number of the "Nation" suggests a parallel between the style of the French novelist and the early style of Mr. Andrew Lang. The suggestion is timely as well as felicitous, for there is growing up a generation which, of the avatars of Mr. Lang—and they are so numerous that someone once asked whether the name stood for a person or a syndicate,—knows Mr. Lang the Historian, Mr. Lang the Comparative Mythologist, Mr. Lang the authority on the Homeric question, Mr. Lang the Novelist, and Mr. Lang the Poet, yet knows next to nothing of Mr. Lang the Essayist. Nevertheless he is perhaps at his best as an essayist. There are they who remember the reading of such a book as "Letters to Dead Authors" on its first appearance as one of the vivid experiences of their youth, and who still, when they turn to its familiar pages, feel its wit, the felicity of its language, and the charm of its delicate irony as keenly as ever. How far the brilliance of this and other of his volumes of essays is due to conversance with the French masters is an interesting question. It is a subdivision of the question how far French influence has gone to determine the style of the English essayists in general. Of course Montaigne stands behind them all, and they all dip their ladles more or less deeply into his great bowl of wassail. But it is arguable—although no one would care to dogmatise upon the subject—that it was French influence that banished from the language of our essayists the Latinisms, euphuisms, and mannerisms that abound in Elizabethan and sub-Elizabethan prose. The process seems to have begun with Cowley, and one cannot help wondering to what extent his acceptance of the canon of a direct, pure, easy utterance was connected with his sojourns in France. The power of French literary ideals on Addison is well known, and it is almost equally clear that it was the same influence that corrected in Goldsmith the Irish exuberance visible in his early letters. The qualities of Mr. Lang's early style are such as might have been developed—quite unconsciously, of course—from long and close conversance with French models, and we know that as a matter of fact he was thus conversant with them. He was an exquisite translator of Old French poetry and Old French romance. He had studied minutely certain of the French writers both of the Great Age and of his own day, so that he must have been saturated to the finger-tips with the express spirit of French literature.

"DORANDO."

The writer who, some weeks ago, was alluded to in this column as not hopeless of finding a copy of Boswell's "Dorando: A Spanish Tale" was of course, Mr. Augutine Birrell. In his volume of essays "In the Name of the Bodleian" Mr. Birrell writes: "As an inveterate book-hunter I confess to a great" fancy to lay hands on 'Dorando A Spanish Tale' a shilling book published in Edinburgh during the progress of the once famous Douglas case and ordered to be suppressed as contempt of court when it had been through three editions. It is said perhaps hastily, that no copy is known to exist. . . . I do not despair of reading 'Dorando' before I die." It is customary to accompany any mention of that book with an intimation of its extreme rareness. Thus Keith Leask in his "Life of James Boswell" says: "No copy of this forlorn book has ever been found though doubtless it lurk in some library where its want of the writer's name upon the title-page may have kept it from making its reappearance." Readers, accordingly, would be grateful to the correspondent who showed that the volume was not absolutely a blue dahlia, intimated where certain copies lay, and gave a summary of the plot. A second correspondent goes one better. He forwards for examination a type-written transcript of a copy which bound up with other pamphlets, lies in the library of the University of Edinburgh. It is a duplicate of a transcript which he sent to Mr. Birrel. It makes interesting reading enough, and one of the notable things about it is that Boswell rounds off his story of the great lawsuit with an imaginary "happy ending," in which the two parties chiefly involved become cordial friends. The pages which show Boswell writing romance after the stiff conventional pattern of his day are worth summarising. The Prince of Dorando, who stands for the Archibald Douglas Stenart who won the lawsuit, and Arvidoso, who stands for the young Duke of Hamilton, whose friends lost it, are hunting in a forest, their joint possession. The latter, unhorsed encounters the wild boar on foot, and having broken his sword in the creature's mouth is at its mercy, when, in the nick of time, the gallant Dorando appears, and by slaying the boar saves Arvidoso's life. Dorando invites Arvidoso and his retinue to his castle where they are "sumptuously entertained," and, when "warmed a little with wine," the two Princes withdraw into a window and "make it up." Arvidoso's confession is very handsome. "Young as I am," he says, "I have studied with great application the case in which both of us were so much concerned and I give you my word that I have always declared my opinion that it was an injurious process. I have only to ask one favour of you my dear Prince, which is that you may not give my mother as much trouble as our family has given yours." How is that for magnanimity? In fact things turned out otherwise. "Dis aliter visum." The poor little Duke, who lost the estates (and Mr. Bleackley would have us believe, unjustly so), never attained his majority. He died in his mother's arms of a favour at the age of fourteen.

SHAKESPEARE'S WOMEN.

There is something rather savourscme in the Essays on Shakespeare and His Works which Sir Spenser St. John has edited "from the MSS. and notes of a deceased relative." They are in some ways amateurish and rather headlong; the author likes playing with airy surmises about "the probability" that Raligh "had discussed with Shakespeare the subject of suicide, or that "the women he [Shakespeare] loved, whoever they may have been, had light hair, generally golden," and so on—generally a sure recipe for dulness in writing on Shakespeare: he generalises rashly, as where he says that "Shakespeare does not believe that one thing can be transmuted into another, or that any influence will suffice to impregnate certain natures with wisdom or goodness," forgetting such mechanical miracles as the moral transmutation of Orlando's brother in "As You Like It." Moreover, the essayist has a quaint, almost archaic conservatism which scarcely seems of this age; he can brush aside the whole theory of evolution with contempt and dismiss "wild agitations about women's rights" with a serenity almost Ottoman. And yet, with so many traits to make him ineffectual or irritating, he is quite good reading because his relish for what he does relish is quite authentic and because he never writes as if someone were looking over his shoulder. The book seldom rises above the level of cultivated small-talk, but it is an extremely good specimen of that.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE.

Mr. Edward S. Lyttel has put much praise-worthy work into the background of historical survey which is to give significance and gravity to his portrait of Sir William Temple, subject of this year's Stanhope Essay at Oxford. The details of the political life of the period are complicated and somewhat obscure. Mr. Lyttel's knowledge enables him to give a succinct account of them which has some real value of its own. But from the literary point of view and the point of view of the general reader his work is crude and artificial, the style lacking altogether the distinction it rather laboriously aims at. The sensation produced is that the writer feeling a certain inadequacy in his subject, is putting himself to much pain to fill it out; and this fault, though easily pardonable in a prize essay, is not one for which indulgence can fairly be asked of the general public. Mr. Lyttel has no', in fact, succeeded in divesting himself of the academic fetters; he is master of his subject, but he has not written an eminently readable essay.

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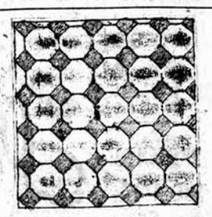

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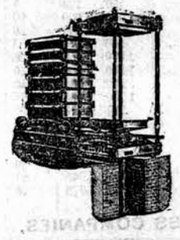

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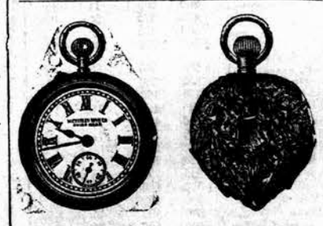

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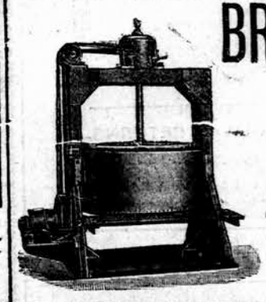

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pcts.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 5/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	89 3/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 3/8	un	chgd
* Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	51 1/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin	20·40 3/4	‡	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills			
3 months' sight	1 7/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	100
Imports	... 4,000
Mid-Americans ...	3·97+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :–

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·28 +01	5·09 +01	5·02 +02	4·95 +02	4·93 +02
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl-May.**	
4·92 +02	4·93 +02	4·94 +01	4·95 +02	

New York–

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	1,400 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Do. to Continent	4,800 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·30 unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Oct...9·42+18	Advanced on favourable cables and to bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec...9·12+05	

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·30+10
Do do Dec. 9·28+08
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—August-Sept.—Hull—Done—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,770,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56½ August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 55½ August.-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 49½ August.-September—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Flat.

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 47½ August.-Sept.—H.A.D. Buyers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

1 a New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 3 11/16—Value.

Arrivals :–

"Marienfels."

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [18TH AUGUST, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England... 3½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, ,, 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 22rd ,,
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Money :–

Borrowers for two months fixed at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The Market remains steady to firm at 1-3 27-32 to 1-3 7-8 T. T., 1-3 7-8 on demand and 1-4 for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a small enquiring for wire at the latter rate but private bills are in poor supply. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :–

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d. to 1 3½
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	163
Do 3 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176

Government Paper :–

The Market opened quiet to-day at 95 11-16 ready and 95 5-8 for the settlement. There has been a small business passing in the Bazaar, the market closing unchanged. To-day is a holiday in Calcutta but private advices give their rates as 95 3-4 ready and 95 11-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :–

Cash	Rs. 95·11
1st Settlement	,, 95·10

Bullion :–

On Monday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 up at 25 11-16 for ready and forward delivery and New York was 1-8 up at 51 1-4. Locally the Market has been firm, opening at 60 1-4 ex-duty and advancing to 60 5-8. Forward rates are also firmer as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The advance in the American markets has had no effect locally, and the position remains unchanged. There is very little doing in New Crop, and exporters are almost out of the market. Closing quotations are as under, prices being slightly easier.

Ready cotton is still moving very slowly, neither exporters nor mills showing much interest in the staple. Only a small business was reported at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :–

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232 ¼	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	229	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	216	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	208	,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	195	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	188	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	194	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	183 1/2	,,
E. G. H. G. Bengals	173	,,

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	7,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :–

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·32	5·12	5·06	4·99
+04			
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**Mar-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**
4·97 +04	4·96 +04	4·97 +04	4·98 +04	4·99 +04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market is quiet with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
September	Rs. 8 13 0 R. T.
New Crop, May	,, 7 10 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

There is very little demand and the following are quotations :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	8 7 6 B. T.
,, Yellow Gujerat...	,,	9 13 0
,, ,, Cawnpore ...	,,	9 9 9
New Brown Delhi, A.-M.,	,,	7 8 6 R. T.

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 6 0 B. T.
Tone.—Quier.

Castorseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 12 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :–

Ready... ... ... Rs. 5 13 0 B. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 2 0 R. T
New ,, April-May ... ,, 5 8 0
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,422 1-2
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :–

David	382 1-2
Kohinoor	752 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,182 1-2

Presses :–

New Mofussil 650

Miscellaneous :–

Badhan Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ...	335
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,100
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher & Co	607 1-2

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	567 1-2
Tapti-Valley	420
Ahmedabad Dholka	103 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,767 bales.
Wheat	8,031 cwts.
Linseed	1,302 ,,
Rapeseed	1,089 ,,
Gingellyseed	531 ,,
Poppyseed	1,254 ,,
Groundnuts	586 ,,
Castorseed	4,118 ,,
Rice	4,925 ,,
Myrabollams	1,072 ,,
Cottonseed	5,782 ,,
Mowraseed	2,199 ,,
Gram	5,129 ,,
Joowar	47 ,,
Mairo	nil ,,

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	1,90,000	1,60,000	7,000	3,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	107	90	4	201
For previous 1 weeks of half-year ...	6,16,000	5,95,000	25,000	12,36,000
Total for 2 weeks	8,06,000	7,55,000	32,000	1593,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. s	1,54,344	2,53,086	7,355	4,14,485
Per mile of Ry. do.	87	143	4	234
Total to corsp'g date do.	7,93,863	16,17,730	21,336	24,33,080

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 57,485
Do. to date..... ,, 8,40,089

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	2,600	800	30	3,430
Or per mile of Railway..	19	6	...	25
For previous weeks of half-year ...	7,395	4,480	325	11,820
Total for 1 week	9,500	5,500	350	15,350
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,351	1,351	22	2,741
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	13	14	...	27
Total to corsp'g date do.	2,367	1,937	51	4,355

Increase for the week..... Rs 686
Do to date ..... ,, 10,395

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	300	100	.....	400
Or per mile of Railway ...	17	6	....	23
For previous weeks of half-year	900	310	.....	1,210
Total for 1 week ..	1,200	410	.....	1,610
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year s.	485	47	....	532
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	3	....	31
Total to corresponding date do.	1,455	949	5	2,439

Decrease for the week ..... ,, 132
Do to date..... ,, 829

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,422
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	580	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
	O. 50	50	1¼ ,,	16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badhan Pile	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10400
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,650
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 310
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurmchee Landing...	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	492½
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	..	dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 4½
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	607½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd. 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	650
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	380
Century	500	500	50	370
Central India	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,100
Coronation Milis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 950
David	250	250	20	262½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,410
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg	750	250	10	130
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	740
Kohinoor	500	500	25	752½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,395
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,182½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phoenix	180	109	5	98½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Shahapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,165
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	2,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	490½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	8	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	180
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cm ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	290
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,030
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	650
New Borar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	1,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart B. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,030
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 567½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	xd 114½
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	xd 420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 103

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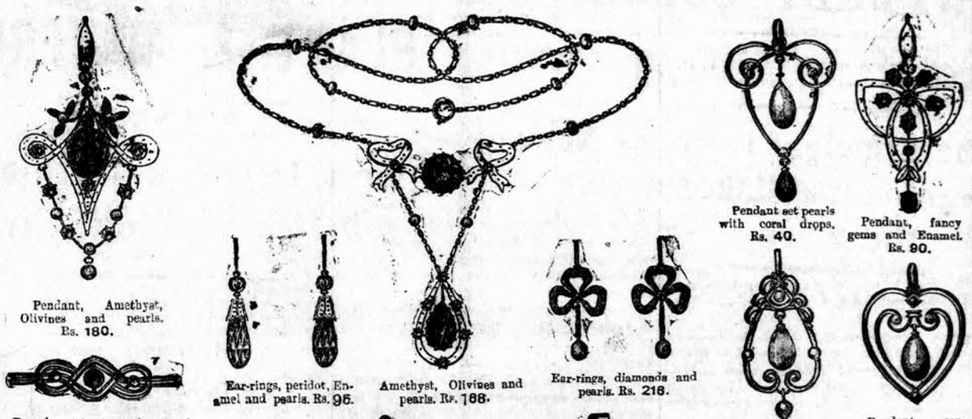

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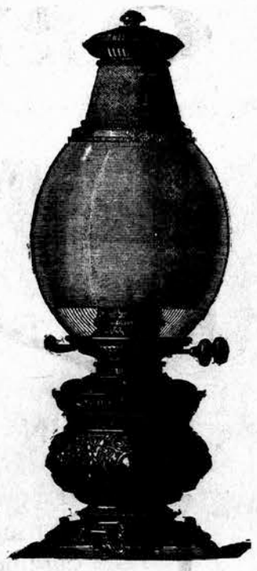

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